

12 injured in bomb blast at Heathrow

About 12 people were said by police to have been injured when a bomb exploded at Terminal 2 in London's Heathrow Airport just before 8 pm yesterday.

Fire engines rushed to the scene but their crews were warned that another bomb had probably been placed near by. The whole of the front of the terminal was cleared and five ambulances also arrived within minutes.

A witness said: "People screamed and ran with their trousers".

The blast is understood to have happened between where passengers disembark and the customs hall.

Mr Victor Losick, a freelance journalist from New York, was standing 50 yards from the bomb with his wife, Julie, also a journalist.

He said: "We heard a very loud explosion. We could tell by the blast and shock waves that it was a bomb."

"I had just walked away from the back counter after changing some money and the explosion seemed to be a few yards from the counter."

"I saw two people injured and another woman who was waiting for her children was distraught. But on the whole there was no panic. The English sang *God Save the Queen*."

About 100 departing passengers were shepherded to a remote area of the airport while the bomb squad looked for another bomb still unexploded.

Tripoli given new proposals to end London siege

By Henry Stanhope, Diplomatic Correspondent

Fresh British proposals to end the siege of the Libyan People's Bureau in St James's Square are expected to be placed before the Libyan Government today after a two-hour meeting between ministers and officials in London last night.

The meeting was the second to be called yesterday by Mr Leon Brittan, the Home Secretary, in the Cabinet Office Briefing Room (Cobra) to discuss Libya's response to an earlier Whitehall initiative.

Immediately it was over Mr Brittan drove to Chequers to brief Mrs Margaret Thatcher, who is being kept in close touch with developments but has resisted the temptation to return to Downing Street to take control.

Libya's response to the original British demands was given to Mr Oliver Miles, Ambassador in Tripoli, by Mr Abdel-Salam Al-Tureiki, Colonel Gaddafi's Foreign Minister, during a meeting at the Foreign Liaison Bureau in Tripoli yesterday.

Whitehall officials are refusing to disclose any details of the negotiations for fear of jeopardizing their progress. But a source confirmed last night that "new instructions" were being dispatched to Mr Miles.

Tensions continued to ease yesterday as both countries reaffirmed their desire for a peaceful solution to the crisis, and at one time Mr Miles, in a telephone interview from Tripoli, seemed to predict early

movement to break the deadlock.

The Foreign Office later damped down expectations, however, by discounting speculation over any significant overnight developments.

The atmosphere at yesterday's meeting between Mr Miles and the Libyan Foreign Minister was described as constructive. Sources said that the Libyan reply to the British initiative was "substantive".

The Libyan Government is said to be genuinely embarrassed by the death of WPC Yvonne Fletcher during Tuesday's demonstrations in St James's Square.

Two British businessmen, including the local British Caledonian manager, are still said to be in detention in Libya and clarification of their position is among the more urgent demands which have been made by Mr Miles.

The ball is now felt in Whitehall to be in the Libyan court and the pressure is to be upon the Tripoli Government to come up with constructive proposals, although ministers are faced with the difficulty of satisfying the demands of British justice and saving Colonel Gaddafi's face.

The Government, through the Cobra committee, which includes Mr Richard Luce, Minister of State at the Foreign Office, is demanding that the Libyans inside the People's Bureau should leave and allow themselves to be questioned by the police, who should then be

able to enter the bureau to search for arms and explosives.

Although Tripoli has now become the centre of diplomatic activity, with Mr Miles earning personal congratulations from Mr Luce for his efforts, discussions also continued at the Foreign Office yesterday between senior officials and Mr Muflih Fitouri, an accredited Libyan diplomat who was not at the People's Bureau at the time of Tuesday's incident.

A Foreign Office spokesman last night disclosed that Mr Fitouri had now been recognized as the bureau's charge d'affaires.

Colonel Gaddafi's television interview, in which he accused the police of launching an armoured attack upon the People's Bureau and of causing the death of their own colleague, was being brushed aside in Whitehall yesterday.

He was said to be concerned about the possibility of joint EEC action against the Libyan economy.

Further evidence was put forward yesterday by the organization of Tuesday's demonstration that the shooting was planned by the People's Bureau (Richard Dowden writes).

At previous demonstrations pro-Gaddafi counter-demonstrators have tried to infiltrate the anti-Gaddafi demonstrators.

But on Tuesday the counter-demonstrators made no attempt to do so and stood well apart in two groups, out of the line of fire.

Firearms warnings, page 2

Tourists drawn by the drama

By John Witherow

Negotiations between police and those inside the Libyan People's Bureau continued throughout yesterday while the siege outside took on a vaguely holiday atmosphere.

The police were more relaxed, with marksmen on rooftops removing their flak jackets in the warm spring sun and Lower Regent Street

became one of the capital's main tourist attractions.

Coaches were reported past the blue plastic tarped tent selling off Charles II Street and hundreds of pedestrians, many of them foreigners, gathered behind barriers on the other side of the road.

There was little for them to see apart from the comings and goings by car of Sir Kenneth Newman, the Metropolitan police commissioner, and the

two Libyan diplomats who are acting as intermediaries.

Both visited the bureau several times, carrying messages from the police and taking in a meal for the 20 to 30 people in the mid-afternoon.

The funeral of Woman Police Constable Yvonne Fletcher will be held at Salisbury Cathedral next Friday at 2pm.

Solidarity prisoners 'ill-treated'

From Roger Boyes

Warsaw

Serious ill treatment of jailed Solidarity underground leaders and other political activists has been reported from Barczewo prison in northern Poland.

According to legal sources and to the clandestine Solidarity information bulletin, the warders have strapped some prisoners into straitjackets, handcuffed them at night and stuck plaster on their mouths to prevent them shouting protests.

The Government has consistently denied mishandling political prisoners - though it concedes that two are on hunger strike in Barczewo - but the reports appear to be well founded.

According to sources close to the prisoners, the trouble began in earnest when Edmund Baluka, a former strike leader in the Szczecin docks, was taken from an investigation prison in Gdansk to Barczewo. While in custody he had been beaten up, had two ribs broken and some damage to his kidneys. He demanded access to his defence lawyer but this was denied.

The prisoners in the other cells - there are nine political prisoners in Barczewo jail, all of whom are demanding separate treatment from common criminals - started to protest, shouting into the corridors through the cell windows. This then initiated what the clandestine bulletin describes as "systematic maltreatment" by the authorities.

Drop in applicants for Queen's Award

By Edward Townsend, Industrial Correspondent

The Queen's Award for industry, the highest government accolade for export and technological success, has been marred by the second lowest number of applicants since the scheme began in 1965.

The recession appears to have taken its toll. Only 709 exporting companies applied for this year's award compared with 749 in 1983 and well over 1,000 in the late 1970s. The previous lowest was in 1966, with 734 export applicants.

A total of 962 companies applied for awards, the lowest since the 1974 figure of 898. This year was saved from being the worst by 253 applications for technological achievements, against 236 last year.

Despite the dip in the scheme's popularity the number of awards this year is 111, one more than last year, and reflects little variation over the last five years.

The awards, begun by the Labour Government of Mr Harold Wilson, allow recipients to fly the award flag and use the emblem on goods and other articles like cufflinks and ties. About 2,000 awards have been made.

This year's winners include a company in Lincoln which exports ducks to China, a vinyl wallpaper maker which sells in 20 countries, and divisions of industrial giants like ICI and GEC.

Among the more familiar names in the list are Vespene Hovercraft, which has sold hovercraft all over the world, and Acorn Computers, which

gets the technology award for developing what has become the BBC Microcomputer.

Household names include James Keiller & Co, the marmalade maker, which sells in 37 countries, and the Scotch whisky company John Dewar, part of Distillers, both of which get export awards.

Two of the Government's prime candidates for privatization, Jaguar Cars and the Royal Ordnance Factories are honoured for exports. Another luxury car company, the privately owned Aston Martin Lagonda, is also awarded.

The success of sophisticated equipment used during the Falklands war is reflected in awards to Shorts of Belfast for the export success of its Blowpipe, Seacat and Tigercat guided weapons, and for the technological achievements of British Aerospace in developing the Sea Skua sea-skimming missile.

Smaller enterprises are well represented in the list, including two manufacturers of expensive shoes - Church & Co, which sells footwear in 45 countries, and John Lobb, makers of bespoke shoes for the Royal Family and world exporters.

British Airways and British Caledonian are both honoured for the foreign currency earning success of their respective engine-overhaul operations. GEC, the most prolific winner of Queen's Awards, gains another four to bring its total to 69.

List of winners, page 25



Royal return: Prince Andrew driving from Heathrow Airport yesterday after his visit to the United States. American anger, page 5

Holiday traffic rushes into delays

By Stanley Baldwin

The holiday weekend brought out motorists by the hundred thousand yesterday and many of them, making an early start in an attempt to avoid the rush, found that thousands of others had had the same idea.

The M1 was busy along all its north bound carriageway and there were long delays for westbound traffic on the M4 and the M5. Road repairs contributed to the delay on the M5 at Bristol but further congestion was caused by a six-vehicle accident between Avonmouth and Almondsbury which caused a four-mile queue.

The RAC said that at one time about 3,000 vehicles an hour were going into Anglesey over the Menai Bridge while about 2,000 an hour were travelling west over the Severn Bridge. An accident at the bridge caused a five-mile tailback on the M4.

The RAC were faced with nearly 30 per cent more breakdowns countrywide than on a normal spring weekend.

Two Northampton brothers and their next-door neighbour were killed in the town when their car was in a head-on collision with another vehicle. They were David Harold, aged 18, Michael Harold, aged 17, and Richard Carley, aged 17.

Three people were killed in the Thames Valley. Robert Taylor, aged 10, was cycling outside his home in Park Lane, Thatcham, Berkshire, when a sand lorry reversed over him.

Miss Elaine Derrick, aged 20, of Offley Close, Benson, Oxfordshire, was killed when her horse threw her into the path of a car outside Reading. Mr Paul Wheeler, aged 42, of North Lodge, Hungerford Park Estate, was found dead at the roadside at Hungerford Common and is thought to have been struck by a vehicle.

In Scotland rain and cloud meant there was less congestion. The A82 was blocked by a head-on collision for a time at Onich, south of Fort William. Stranraer was crowded as vehicles queued for ferries.

The London exodus started early

Howe confirms Britain will leave Hongkong in 1997

From David Bonavia

Hongkong

Britain will withdraw its administration from Hongkong in 1997, it was made clear yesterday by Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary.

He told a crowded press conference that it would "not be realistic" to expect any other solution to the Anglo-Chinese negotiations in Peking. "For that reason, we have been concentrating on other ways of securing the assurances necessary for the continuity of Hongkong's stability, prosperity and way of life."

The Easter weekend prevented the stock market from reacting to the Foreign Secretary's statement, which followed his recent talks with senior Chinese leaders in Peking.

Sir Geoffrey cancelled his plans to fly to Okinawa yesterday for a rest before continuing his Far East tour to South Korea and Japan, and will remain in Hongkong until tomorrow.

No programme is being arranged in addition to the meetings he has already had



Sir Geoffrey: Laid great emphasis on continuity

with community leaders, a British source said. Staying in Hongkong will enable him to keep in closer touch with the Prime Minister and other Cabinet members over the crisis at the Libyan People's Bureau.

Expectations that he would disclose substantially new details of the 18-month Peking talks were disappointed, although he went further than any British official in confirming London's broad acceptance of the Chinese plan for an

internally autonomous capitalist Hongkong, to continue for 50 years after 1997.

Public reaction here is cautious but relieved that the idea of the territory retaining its internal way of life has been made official. A handful of demonstrators shouted slogans at Sir Geoffrey after the conference and displayed posters and banners.

Sir Geoffrey laid great emphasis on the continuity of Hongkong's economic system and civil rights on the Western model. "During the years immediately ahead, the Government of Hongkong will be developed on increasingly representative lines."

There seem to be grounds to believe that Peking is prepared to stop emphasizing a September deadline for agreement if progress is made, but this will not be known definitely until the official Chinese press has published a reaction to Sir Geoffrey's statement.

He made it clear that Britain wanted a "good agreement", even if that meant taking more time over the negotiations.

Photograph, page 2

Talks soon on detained Britons

Lisbon (Reuters) - The Angolan rebel Unita movement has said it will send an envoy to London soon to discuss the case of 16 Britons it has been holding prisoner since February.

A statement issued here on Thursday by the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (Unita) also said it had decided to free 20 Czechoslovakians still being detained after a raid last year as soon as "minor arrangements" had been made.

The statement added that the group's central committee would hold talks with members of the International Red Cross at its Angolan bases this weekend on a timetable for repatriation of foreign technicians remaining in Unita's hands.

The composition of a steering group, which is working closely with Mr Heseltine in formulating detailed plans for the reorganization, provides virtually conclusive evidence of the intended preference, which has been rumoured for weeks, of Admiral Fieldhouse as the next CDS.

The group is formed of Sir Clive Whitmore, Permanent Secretary at the Ministry of Defence, Field Marshal Bramall, Admiral Fieldhouse and Mr Ewen Broadbent, Second Permanent Secretary.

What is striking is that the group includes neither Sir Keith Williamson as Chief of the Air Staff, nor General Sir John Stanier, Chief of the General Staff. The only single-service chief in the group is Sir John Fieldhouse.

Break with tradition expected over forces' top post

By Rodney Cowton and Peter Hennessy

It is virtually certain that the government will this year break from normal custom by appointing Admiral Sir John Fieldhouse as the next Chief of the Defence Staff.

Until now the CDS has been appointed in rotation from the Army, the Navy, and the Royal Air Force. On that principle the next CDS should be Air Chief Marshal Sir Keith Williamson, Chief of the Air Staff.

However, although a formal decision may not yet have been taken, there is evidence that Admiral Fieldhouse, Chief of the Naval and First Sea Lord, will be preferred as the successor to Field Marshal Sir Edwin Bramall, whose term of



Awaiting the decision: Fieldhouse (left) and Williamson

office finishes towards the end of this year.

The two-year term of the next CDS will be particularly important because it will coincide with a radical reorganization of the Central Defence

Staffs being planned by Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for Defence.

Admiral Fieldhouse is known to have won Mrs Thatcher's esteem for the way in which, as Commander-in-

Chief, Fleet, he conducted the Falklands operation.

The decision to abandon the principle of "Beggings' turn" will be seen as a symbol of the government's determination to cast a radical eye over the structure of the Ministry of Defence and the armed forces.

An essential feature of the reorganization is that in future the CDS will be responsible for all military operations, and not just, as at present, those involving more than one service.

The Falklands task force was very much a tri-service operation and it has given Admiral Fieldhouse experience directly relevant to the new concept which neither Sir Keith Williamson nor any other serving officer can match.

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Keston College; a beacon of hope for Christians oppressed by communism. Page 8.

Growing attraction

The allure of the English country garden. Page 11.

Starter's order

Preview of the Easter Stakes at Kempton Park racecourse. Page 31.

Monday

Royal lines

An unusual look in verse at the life of the Queen.

Sexist Cindy?

How to maintain the male-female divisions.

London pride

Soccer: Stuart Jones reports on the derby game between Arsenal and Tottenham, plus Saturday's results in full and 16 race programmes for the Bank Holiday.

Intoximeter use

'not approved'

A barrister has claimed in court that the use of the Lion Intoximeter 3000 has never been properly approved by the Home Secretary. Page 3

Strike vote

Teachers will today consider striking early next term, in spite of hints that a 3 per cent pay offer may soon be improved. Page 2

Basnett appeal

Mr David Basnett, the moderate union leader, says the TUC ought to reaffirm its policy to support unions defying the law, judging every case on merit. Page 2

Tax saving tips

Married couples with substantial joint incomes may be able to save on their tax burden in several ways. Family Money, page 27

Sunday success

The success of Sunday showings of *Seaway* are being used to urge unions to agree to Sunday openings at other London theatres. Page 3

Macdonald goes

Malcolm Macdonald has resigned as manager of Fulham. Ray Harford is in temporary charge of the second division side, with Terry Mancini as his assistant. Page 29

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Letters: On the embassy incident, from Mr G Chaine, and others. The Observer, from Mr K Morgan, and Mr D Treflford; heritage, from Professor Thurstan Shaw

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TUC split widens over backing for unions defying law

By David Felton, Labour Correspondent

The conflict within the trade union movement over whether unions should be supported in refusing to obey the employment laws has deepened with the left claiming its first success in the fight against the "new realism" of the moderate-led TUC General Council.

Scottish trade unionists backed a motion critical of the council's decision last December to offer backing to the National Graphical Association in the Stockport Messenger group dispute only if the union was prepared to stay within the law.

Further support for a union hard line against the legislation has also emerged from Mr David Bassett, a senior figure on the moderate wing of the movement and one of those who voted against giving the NGA unconditional backing.

He has written to Mr Len Murray, TUC general secretary, arguing that the NGA case should not set a precedent.

Mr Bassett says that the TUC ought to restate its policy of being prepared to support unions defying the law while insisting that every case should be judged on its merits. Mr Bassett, general secretary of the General Municipal, Boilermakers and Allied Trades Union, was anxious that the movement should indicate to the Government its refusal to accept the Employment Acts 1980 and 1982.

Leading left wingers, who have been backing the NGA's attempt to get a reversal of the

TUC's position in December, when it refused to support a proposed 24-hour printing stoppage, used this week's Scottish TUC conference in Aberdeen as the springboard for a campaign which will be echoed at union conferences throughout the summer.

The Scottish TUC bureaucracy, after hours of not-so-polite cajoling, persuaded the NGA to drop from its motion any specific reference to the TUC decision although it did "regret the decision to give the NGA support to continue only to pursue 'lawful' activities".

Mr Tony Dubbins, NGA general secretary designate, told delegates in Aberdeen that the motion was "in direct opposition to the TUC General Council decision. It does commit us to go beyond the law where we think trade unions are being challenged and threatened by laws which are unfair".

He said he was not advocating lawlessness but previous Scottish and British TUC decisions had recognized the impracticality of conducting effective industrial relations within the framework of Conservative employment legislation.

The motion called for reaffirmation of the decisions of the special Wembley conference in London in 1982 which laid out the principles for opposing the legislation.

Mr Ken Cameron, the firemen's leader, told the conference: "I do not want to be divisive but I say, as a member

of the general council of the TUC, the decision taken by the general council was the most disgraceful decision since 1926. We cannot collaborate with the hangman".

There was no opposition to the motion from the 600 delegates. The only questioning came from Mr Peter Allison, of the banking union, Bifi, who asked whether the motion meant that unions supporting it were committed to taking action beyond the law. Mr Dubbins then made his speech, saying it meant exactly that.

The conference yesterday broke with tradition, and in defiance of the country's two largest unions, voted for the introduction of a legal minimum wage of two-thirds of average national weekly earnings.

Such a move has been rejected in the past because it was said by the big unions to come close to acceptance of an incomes policy and on those grounds it was opposed yesterday by the Transport and General Workers' Union and the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers.

The conference had earlier backed by a large majority a headline motion from the firemen opposing talks with any government of any form of pay restraint. Yesterday's decision to back the introduction of a minimum wage with "realistic penalties" is expected to improve the chances of a similar move being adopted by the TUC in Brighton in September.



Weary watch: Onlookers wait for action in the Libyan People's Bureau siege

Libyan siege

Firearms warnings to People's Bureau

By A Staff Reporter

Britain has warned Libya in the past about holding firearms in the People's Bureau, Whitehall sources said yesterday. The Foreign Office confirmed that Britain "regularly reminds diplomatic missions about Britain's firearms regulations", but he would neither confirm nor deny whether any special representation had been made in the case of Libya.

The sources said, however, that in the wake of the gun-running case of 1982 when arms were delivered to a Libyan near the Bureau, Britain raised the question of illegally-held arms with Libyan representatives.

Under the Vienna Convention, diplomats are immune from arrest or detention, but they are also expected to observe the laws of their host country both inside and outside their embassies.

In December 1982, Barry Howson, a British arms dealer, was convicted of trying to export guns illegally. According to the prosecution on March 28, 1983, Howson bought 10 handguns from a dealer in St Martin's Lane, London, and took them to St James's Square where he loaded them into the boot of a Mr X's car near the Libyan

People's Bureau. "Mr X took them out of their wrappings, put them into his car and told Mr Howson to dispose of the wrappings".

Mr X turned out to be a Libyan agent who was later acquitted of conspiring with Howson, but one of the guns obtained by Howson was later found at the scene of the murder of a Libyan journalist near Regent's Park mosque.

According to the prosecution, 600 handguns, silencers and ammunition worth \$88,000 were smuggled abroad to various Libyan embassies.

Armed police stood guard around the Central Mosque in Regent's Park yesterday to protect Muslim worshippers celebrating a holy day.

Anti-Gaddafi Libyans living in Britain urged Britain yesterday to make no concessions to Libya over the St James's Square siege. A spokesman for the Libyan National Movement said in London: "The people at the embassy in London should be deported, diplomatic relations between all Western countries and Libya should be severed, and the gunman should be handed over to the British authorities and tried."

His remarks were being interpreted by some on the left as an admission that there might eventually be a retreat from the board's plan to shut 20 pits with the loss of 20,000 jobs over the next year.

The rule change reducing the majority for an all-out strike in a pithead ballot was carried in Sheffield vote by 187,000 to 39,000, while the proposal for Leicestershire miners for a ballot to be held was thrown out by 69 votes to 51.

Similar moves by the Lancashire miners failed by 69 to 55 while the Midlands craftsmen's proposal for a ballot to support strike action went down 70 votes to 39.

Mr Neil Kinnock, the Labour leader, on Thursday night said that if he had been a member of the NUM executive he would have been in favour of a national strike ballot. That he said on TV Eye would have given cohesion to the union's strategy to keep the pits open (the Press Association reports).

Strike call to Notts pits as rule changes

Continued from page 1

the wider public. The national office in conjunction with areas is instructed to organize rallies, distribute leaflets, documents etc designed to raise the consciousness of our members and the labour and trade union movement in the fight to save our industry."

Mr Peter Heathfield, the union's general secretary, told a rally of striking miners at Port Talbot in South Wales that the Sheffield conference had given the dispute a national character and it would persuade miners still working to join the stoppage. The strike campaign, openly to be directed from the top, was being stepped up and taken by the scruff of the neck he said.

The decision at yesterday's 31-man delegate conference of the Nottinghamshire miners was understood to be overwhelming, with only a handful voting to defy the national union call for an all-out strike.

Pithead meetings will be held over the next few days as the area leaders attempt to implement their decision. Some pits have said they will work on until there is a national ballot, and there could be clashes outside collieries as Nottinghamshire men seek to "pick out" their own work mates.

Estimates of the number of men on strike in the coalfield range from 3,000 to 10,000, though the board reported that attendance was "surprisingly high" yesterday, with 8,500 men clocking on as normal.

Other areas still working normally or partially, South Derbyshire, Leicestershire, parts of the Midlands and Lancashire, will also meet over the next few days to decide whether they should follow the example.

Commenting on the developments Mr Ian MacGregor, chairman of the Board, said: "I believe it will be a long time before we have anything really different to offer. I think this strike will only end on the basis of some realism on the part of our friends in Sheffield."

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There do not appear to be significant ideological differences between the groups and they cooperate at demonstrations. The reason there are so many seems to be more to do with personality and regional differences than with different political views.

Overseas selling prices

Australia \$2.50, Belgium 2 frs 50c, Canada \$2.75, Denmark 172 kr, France 172 frs, Germany 172 DM, Greece 172 dr, Hong Kong \$2.50, India 172 rupee, Italy 172 lire, Japan 172 yen, Korea 172 won, Luxembourg 172 franc, Malaysia 172 ringgit, Mexico 172 peso, Netherlands 172 guilder, New Zealand 172 dollar, Norway 172 krone, Portugal 172 escudo, Singapore 172 dollar, Spain 172 peseta, Sweden 172 krona, Switzerland 172 franc, Taiwan 172 dollar, Thailand 172 baht, United Kingdom 172 pound, USA 172 dollar, Yugoslavia 172 dinar

New offer unlikely to placate teachers

By Colin Hughes

Delegates representing 230,000 teachers will today vote to strike early next term, in spite of management hints that this year's pay offer will shortly be increased to 4.5 per cent.

Mr Philip Merridale, chairman of the management side in the pay talks, has requested new talks within the next two weeks, a move which can be made only if he has something concrete to propose.

Calling for the Burnham committee on teacher's pay to reconvene, Mr Merridale issued a statement deploring the teachers' failure to continue negotiating. He said the two sides had been "within hailing distance" of a solution when the teachers decided to demand arbitration and walked out.

The teachers' side has accused the management of intransigence in refusing to improve the 3 per cent offer. Mr Merridale yesterday declined to reveal what he is prepared to offer now.

Mr Doug McAvoy, deputy general secretary of the National Union of Teachers, and chairman of the teachers' side, said yesterday it was dishonest of Mr Merridale to

claim that teachers had been impatient in the negotiations. Five meetings of the Burnham teachers committee had been held without any management improvement of the 3 per cent offer, whereas the further and higher education teachers had received a 4.5 per cent offer within two days of opening talks, said Mr McAvoy.

The union's annual conference in Blackpool is expected to accept today executive recommendations for a one-day strike on May 9, and withdrawal of goodwill work, lunchtime supervision, and extra staff duties, from the second day of next term. The National Association of Schoolmasters/Union of Women Teachers, with 120,000 members, will agree next Wednesday to selective strikes and industrial action.

The reconvened Burnham meeting will need to be held at the beginning of the following week, and a solution rapidly reached if disruption in schools is to be avoided. Both the NAS/UNT and the NUT are advising members not to interfere with pupils' preparations for summer examinations.

Appeal to Observer directors

By John Young

Journalists on *The Observer* have demanded an investigation by the paper's directors of the dispute between the owner and the editor, and said the dispute must be resolved formally.

The public dispute arose between Mr Donald Treford, the editor, and Mr Rowland ("Tiny") Rowland, the proprietor, over a report last Sunday of alleged atrocities in Matabeleland, Zimbabwe.

Mr Rowland apologized to Mr Robert Mugabe, the Zimbabwe Prime Minister, last Monday and dissociated his company, Lomrho, from the report written by Mr Treford after a visit to Bulawayo.

Mr Desmond Balmer, father (chairman) of *The Observer* (chairman of the National Union of Journalists), said yesterday that the chapel committee on Thursday decided to put pressure on the paper's five independent directors to arbitrate in the dispute.

The directors are Sir Derek Mitchell, Lord Windlesham, Sir Geoffrey Cox, Dame Rosemary Murray and Mr William Clark.

The chapel was 100 per cent behind Mr Treford, and there were no factions among its staff. Mr Balmer said, "We are not seeking to be controversial or to raise the temperature", he added.

Letters, page 9

Print unions to decide on Maxwell occupation

By Our Labour Correspondent

Leaders of two printing unions will hold discussions at the weekend to decide whether to call off the occupation of offices owned by the publisher Mr Robert Maxwell, or risk fines for contempt of court in addition to the £150,000 fines imposed on Thursday.

The occupation of Maxwell House in the City of London was continuing yesterday and Mr Maxwell, chairman of the British Printing Corporation, said that if the 25 union members did not leave the fifth floor of his offices by Tuesday he would return to court and seek further fines.

The National Graphical Association and Sogat '82 were each fined £75,000 by Mr

Justice Popplewell who found that the continued occupation was a deliberate and calculated decision to disobey his earlier ruling that it should end.

Mr Maxwell and the unions are in dispute over redundancy payments and the moving of staff from Waterlow Securities Printers.

He said that would, in turn, reopen the question of redundancy payments at the west London plant and lead to higher claims. That suggestion was dismissed as "nonsense" by Mr William Keys, general secretary of Sogat '82, who said he had served a writ on Mr Maxwell accusing him of failing to honour parts of the Park Royal agreement.

Edwardes clash with ICL union

By Bill Johnstone Technology Correspondent

The expected clash between Sir Michael Edwardes, the chairman of ICL, and the computer company's main union has taken place, just three weeks after he assumed office.

The Association of Scientific, Technical and Managerial Staffs (ASTMS) has told Sir Michael that a more subtle approach to the management of the ICL workforce will be needed than the one he adopted when he was chairman of BL.

The union was responding to a claim by Sir Michael in the company newspaper, *ICL News*, this week that the productivity of the computer group's employees was one of the lowest in the industry.

Mr Tim Webb, national officer of ASTMS said Sir Michael had to be extremely careful in his handling of the ICL workforce. There were a lot of other companies seeking ICL personnel. He did not have the "captive workforce" he had had at BL. Mr Webb added: "He cannot level any criticism at the ICL workforce. Their productivity has improved very sharply."

Sir Michael hinted at more redundancies in the interview in *ICL News*. He said: "Either we will need to maintain the present turnover with fewer people or we will need to carry a much higher and still profitable sales figure."

According to the union, which represents nearly a third of ICL's 15,000 British workforce, the computer company's productivity has doubled since 1979 and increased by 20 per cent in the past financial year. The turnover per employee rose last year from £29,300 to £36,700. The company has shed more than 12,000 workers in the past five years.



Taking aim: Barry Tomlinson, of the Tolley Mens team from Turners Hill, West Sussex, playing in yesterday's British marbles championship at Tinsley Green, West Sussex. The Bow Street Fudgers, of Croydon, won the title (Photograph: Brian Harris)

Ministers plan action against health rebels

By Nicholas Timmins and Sheila Beardsall

Health ministers are considering how to bring into line district health authorities which have refused to draw up a timetable for privatizing their domestic, catering and laundry services.

A survey of health authorities by *The Times* shows at least 10 authorities out of 192 have refused, or failed, to produce a timetable to put the services out to private tender by 1986.

Each authority was meant to have produced a timetable by the end of February and ministers are due a report on the position at the end of this month.

Ministers are likely to avoid a set-piece confrontation with the authorities preferring to pick

them off one by one. Pressure is likely to be applied first through the regional health authority, followed by more direct pressure on the district chairmen, who are appointed by ministers.

If all else fails, ministers may consider telling regional authorities to deduct national sums from district budgets, to allow for the theoretical savings that would have been made if they had followed the tendering programme.

Districts which have refused to submit a timetable or have failed to do so include Haringey, Bournemouth, Islington, City and Hackney, Greenwich, Lewisham and North Southwark, and Brent, in London, according to Regional Health Authorities.

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Intoximeter not officially approved, court is told

A barrister has claimed in court that the use in police stations of the Lion Intoximeter 3000 has never been properly approved by the Home Secretary, and that motorists convicted on its evidence of driving with excess alcohol may be able to appeal.

Mr Alan Beaven, defending a motorist at Bow Street Magistrate's court, central London, said that Mr Leon Brittan gave his approval for the machine's use on April 18 last year under Section 8(1) of the Road Traffic Act 1972 and substituted by Section 25(3) of the Transport Act 1981.

He said that Section 8(1) did not come into force until May 6, 1983, and the order approving the Intoximeter's use was beyond the Home Secretary's powers.

Mr Beaven made his claim as the result of a test case on an estate agent, Mr Glenn Purchase, was about to be read to the court on Thursday.

"The Intoximeter 3000 is not an approved device and evidence from it cannot be produced in this court. I could make a device at home which measures the amount of alcohol on the breath. If I then took this device to a police station and they used it, the defence would

say it was not a proper device", Mr Beaven said.

Mr Glen Brasse, for the prosecution, said: "Dramatic is not the word for it. It would, in fact, invalidate every conviction for drink-driving."

Mr Purchase, of Old Farm Road, Hampton, Middlesex, who denied driving with excess alcohol, had been to a private party at a wine bar in Covent Garden.

Police Constable Michael Scurr said that Mr Purchase's brown Ford Cortina was spotted turning right into the Strand, ignoring three left-turn-only signs.

The magistrate, Mr Anthony Fogg, adjourned the hearing for 45 minutes while he studied the case with his clerk. When he came back he said: "You have certainly set me a problem, gentlemen. I am inclined to agree with what Mr Beaven has said."

"But I do not intend to deal with this matter off-the-cuff. If I dismiss the case against the defendant the effect will certainly be far reaching. 'This whole thing has been sprung on me. I think it only fair that Mr Brasse should have some time to research for the prosecution'."

The case was adjourned until April 30.

Asbestos cash fight suffers setback

From Ronald Faux, Glasgow

The campaign to win compensation for workers who died from asbestos-related diseases after building the Red Road Flats in Glasgow in the mid-1960s has run into difficulties because of the city's general industrial health record.

Only 130 of more than 1,000 men who worked on the high-rise flats have been traced. Of those, 44 have died, 20 from diseases associated with asbestos, used extensively in the construction of the flats, the Clydeside Action on Asbestos Group says.

But Dr Alistair Dorward, senior registrar and a chest physician at the Western Infirmary, Glasgow, has warned the campaigners that more research is needed before a direct link between the flats project and the workers' death can be proved.

Unless everyone involved in the work is traced and the rate of lung cancer among the group established, it would not be possible to get an accurate picture.

The type of asbestos used in the flats was not the most dangerous blue variety. It would be necessary to check whether the workers had ever been employed in the shipbuilding industry on the Clyde, where the incidence of mesothelioma, a disease entirely unrelated to asbestos, was high.



Brownie sextuplets: Girls of the Third Hartford Brownies, Cheshire, at an Easter tea party they arranged for the Walton sextuplets in their home in Streatham Road, Bidston, Wirral. The party was part of a competition to celebrate the seventieth anniversary of the Brownies.

Skating star collapses in ice show

The ice skating star Robin Cousins was in hospital suffering from a stomach virus yesterday after collapsing halfway through a performance of his show Electric Ice.

The 1980 Olympic gold medalist fell into the arms of his father Mr Fred Cousins, who was watching from the wings.

He was taken to St Mary's Hospital, Clifton, and put on liquid feed.

Inquest told of nurse's bravery

Miss Barbara Chick, the British nurse who died in the Falkland Islands hospital fire entered the blazing building five times to try to rescue patients, an inquest in Bristol was told on Thursday. She died of carbon monoxide poisoning.

The hearing was formally opened so that her funeral can take place on Tuesday, and adjourned until after the inquests in Port Stanley of the fire's seven other victims.

A victory with no reward

The chairman of an industrial tribunal accused a radio station of acting unfairly when it dismissed an announcer for constantly arriving late. Mr Leslie Brown, the tribunal chairman, said Mr Vinny Connell, the announcer, aged 32, was refused a chance to put his case to the board of Radio City, Liverpool.

He said the management did not follow the correct practice. However, the tribunal, which sat in February and resumed on Thursday morning, decided that Mr Connell, contributed totally to his dismissal and refused to award compensation.

PC kicked youth

Police Constable Norman Richardson, aged 42, of Gloucester, who kicked Mr Andrew Cunniff, aged 17, as he lay handcuffed on the ground, was fined £500 by Gloucester Crown Court on Thursday after being found guilty of assault.

Why theatres envy Snoopy

By David Hewson, Arts Correspondent

London's only theatre show with a union agreement to play on Sundays can expect to break new box office records tomorrow.

Snoopy, a musical with a cast of 10 based on the Schulz cartoons, is the envy of almost every theatrical management in London. In January, its producers succeeded in signing a Sunday opening agreement with the actors' union, Equity, and the backstage staff union, the National Association of Theatrical, Television and Kine Employees.

While the rest of the London stage has tried, unsuccessfully, to reach a similar agreement, Snoopy's Sunday matinees have proved a huge success.

Mr Max Howard, one of the show's producers, said that last Sunday's show broke box office records for the production at the Duchess Theatre, taking £2,955, compared with a house maximum of £3,150.

"I am sending all our figures to the Society of West End Theatre and Equity just to let them know how successful

Sunday opening is", Mr Howard said. "I just wish we had some other theatres open on Sundays as well."

Mr Howard's hopes may take some time to be realized. Though the West End is going through an optimistic patch, talks to extend Sunday opening to the rest of its theatres have run into difficulties.

Equity, the chief opponent of Sunday opening, has dropped its objection in return for a promise by the society that it will pay overtime. But Nattke, part of the Entertainments Trades' Alliance, has blocked the move and is demanding a new agreement for Sunday working.

The difficulties in negotiating a full agreement have disappointed theatrical companies who are witnessing an unexpected rise in the fortunes of the West End. A year ago, 12 theatres were dark and some pundits were writing of an audience crisis from which the West End would not recover.

Today, only three theatres are without the immediate prospect

of new productions. An indication of West End confidence is the fight going on for the only theatre property on the open market, The Phoenix in Charing Cross Road, which was put up for sale last month.

Mr Sean Walsh, a partner in Moss and Partners which is handling the sale, said that more than a dozen parties, some of them American, were interested in buying the Phoenix and its attached offices and flats.

The society has attracted more than 1,000 replies to its latest marketing experiment, a discount ticket purchase card for pensioners. A similar scheme for students sold 250,000 of the West End's nine million tickets last year.

The growing numbers of tourists has also encouraged impresarios. According to Mr Vincent Burke, the society's development officer, foreign visitors, who sought 27 per cent of tickets two years ago, are now buying 3.5 million of the tickets being sold each year.

Victims of Arts Council cash cuts must wait to know their fate

By Our Arts Correspondent

More than three-quarters of the companies which lost their grants in the Arts Council's redistribution of grants announced last month are expected to survive the cuts. Many are likely to have to reduce the scale of their operations drastically to rely on their income from local authority grants and private sponsorship.

The fate of the 11 music organizations and 15 theatre companies affected will not become clear until later this year. Most have appealed to the Arts Council against the cuts and a few decisions may be overturned.

Those which will lose their backing will first feel the effect next year, since the council insisted on giving 12 months' notice of the cuts. Several of the theatre companies, such as the Yvonne Arnaud at Guildford, intend to forge new links with commercial organizations by taking in touring productions.

The most threatened groups appear to be the five touring companies, CAST, M6, Mikron, 784 and Temba, which will lose their Arts Council support, and the King's Head and Wakefield Tricycle theatres in London.

The London companies which have lost their grants met GLC representatives this week to seek replacement funds but the abolition of the council in 1986 means that it is unlikely to offer anything but temporary assistance.

Ms Inga Jones, the administrator of the King's Head, based at an Islington public house, said: "People involved in music are terribly safe. To find sponsorship for music and opera is a pushover in a sense because people know what they are getting. The theatre groups will have the worst problems."

The King's Head feels particularly aggrieved because only last year, at the suggestion of the Arts Council, it signed an agreement to pay its performers

the rates of the actor's union Equity.

However, the music victims of the decisions do not feel the security which Ms Jones sees for them. Opera 80 has mounted a concerted appeal against the cut of its £235,000 grant. It receives an undisclosed sum from sponsors Martini & Rossi and the National Westminster Bank, but is aware that there will be intense competition for the limited private funds.

Mr Steve Dixon, administrator of the M6 touring theatre group based in Rochdale, said the company intended to press the Arts Council for detailed reasons behind the withdrawal of its £44,500 grant.

Equity rejected Vanessa and Corin Redgrave's move to occupy automatically any theatre which the cuts threatened to close. However, Equity's executive passed a resolution deploring the Arts Council's plans which could, it claims, decimate the arts.

Ministers wage war on border cheats

From Richard Ford, Belfast

New measures against social security cheats who are costing the Irish and British Governments millions of pounds are likely to follow joint meeting in Belfast.

Cross-border efforts to beat frauds were reviewed at a meeting in Stormont, though many of the measures discussed by ministers were kept secret. Social security fraud, such as smuggling, is a big problem for both governments, particularly in the border areas where easy crossing between north and south allows people to claim benefits in both countries.

One problem is people working on one side of the border and claiming benefits on the other. In Northern Ireland a person working and claiming benefit is "doing the double", but officials believe there are many who are "doing the treble" by claiming benefit both Northern and Southern Ireland while also working.

Investigators estimate that thousands of people are involved in cheating, especially in the building industry. The meeting on Thursday between Mr Barry Desmond, the Republic's Minister for Health and Social Welfare, and Mr Christopher Parton, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State at the Northern Ireland Office, was the first time the Republic's Minister for Health had travelled north for discussions with the British minister.

The total expenditure on social security benefits in Northern Ireland, 1983-84 is £1,027m, or £19m a week, which is the equivalent of £660 a year for every man, woman and child in the province. Supplementary benefit for a single person is £26.80 a week compared with IR £28 (£35.50) in the republic.

The unemployment benefit for a single person in the province is £27.5 a week compared with £28.90 a week in the republic. In 1982, 758 claimants and 67 employers were prosecuted for social security fraud, although there are no statistics available for how many were involved in cross-border cheating.

The talks were condemned by the Democratic Unionist Party which claimed they were an intrusion into the affairs of the province, and part of the gradual process of "irradiating Northern Ireland".

Skull fractures killed doctor's wife

Mrs Diane Jones, aged 35, whose body was found in a wooded copse at Brightwell, Suffolk, last October, three months after she vanished from her home at Coggeshall, Essex, is to be buried alongside her mother's grave.

The coroner, Mr Nowell Watkins, gave approval for the funeral after an inquest at Ipswich, Suffolk, on Thursday. He recorded a verdict that Mrs Jones, wife of Dr Robert Jones, was unlawfully killed.

Professor Geoffrey Austin Gresham, a pathologist, told the coroner she died from four skull fractures caused by a blow to the head. There was no evidence that she had been strangled.

Det Chief Supt Eric Shields, head of Suffolk CID, who is leading the murder inquiry, said investigations would continue into Mrs Jones's death. A report on the police investigation had been sent to the Director of Public Prosecutions.

Gaul death charge is dropped

The millionaire property dealer, Mr John Gaul, is free to end his self-imposed exile in Malta after an announcement by the Director of Public Prosecutions that he no longer faces charges of murdering his former wife, Barbara.

His friends in Malta are convinced that he was tipped off in advance of Thursday's announcement. One, who asked not to be named, said that she saw Mr Gaul on Wednesday, waving an air ticket above his head and saying: "I am going. I'm really going."

Mr Gaul, aged 73, who has lived in Malta since 1978, has a serious heart complaint and is reported to have said that he wants to return to Britain to die. Brighton magistrates withdrew the murder warrant because the DPP felt "the evidence available does not justify criminal proceedings against Mr Gaul".

However, the case on the contract killing of Mrs Gaul, a model, aged 34, remains open. She was shot outside a Brighton public house in 1976.

Two east London brothers, Roy and Keith Edgeler, were later jailed for life for the murder, but they refused to say who put out the contract. Mr Gaul always denied his involvement.



Mr John Gaul: Serious heart complaint

Perfect place for focusing the mind

By Thomson Prentice, Science Correspondent

Behind the closed doors of the luxury hotel which they had commandeered for the week, some of the world's most eminent psychoanalysts gathered to plumb the depths of the human psyche, debate the effects of frontal lobotomy, discuss the relative value of psychotherapy, and seek the hidden meaning of ladies' clog dancing.

They had travelled from Rio de Janeiro, Buenos Aires, New York, Jerusalem, Vienna, Paris and Berlin to attend the International Psychoanalytical Association symposium.

The venue was the four-star Castle Hotel in Taunton, Somerset. It was chosen after the managing director, Mr Kit Chapman, agreed to submit architects' drawings of the building and allowed two reconnaissance visits in which each of the hotel's 40 bedrooms was inspected.

A discreet "keep out" sign was posted at the entrance, and from 8.30 each morning until seven o'clock each evening, the analysts immersed themselves in the deepest waters of psychology and psychiatry. Hotel staff, particularly the younger waitresses, were gently warned that they might occasionally overhear some explicit references to genitalia, but should not be shocked.

"The things they talk about might startle some people who are not used to hearing such language", Mrs Irene Anletta, executive secretary of the International Psychoanalytical Association said. Mrs Anletta has been working with the analysts for 26 years and knows how to look after them. "At conferences like this they need to feel they can talk freely in complete privacy. That is why we have taken over the whole place."

"They work very hard. Trying to analyse the workings

of the human mind is a very demanding skill. Few people realize what a lonely profession this can be."

The association president, Dr Adam Limentant, now in private practice after 30 years within the National Health Service, said: "A symposium such as this is very important to us. It allows the exchange of information and opinion. We have had a greivous accident here in which the main topic has been the changing role of the psychoanalyst."

"I think we are adapting more to the needs of people. Our function is to understand the workings of the mind as best we can, always knowing that we have never reached the limits of that understanding."

Dr Limentant, whose suite at the hotel usually costs £170 a night, said the hotel was chosen because it offered comfort and seclusion at a high standard. "People have come from all over the world to be here, and you have to have comfortable surroundings to achieve the best results from your work."

"You have to have a good bed to sleep on. We are not monks. We are not ashamed of enjoying certain comforts. We enjoy good food and wines, and it is nice to have a good cellar, such as there is here."

The Castle Hotel boasts among its 300 wines some of the best vintages since 1924. Dr Moses Lanfer, the association secretary, said: "We like to think these comforts do not distort our lives; they are obviously not the basis of being alive."

On that final night, after a splendid dinner, the analysts were treated to a cabaret which included Morris dancers and a display of clog dancing. "I do not quite know what they made of it, except that they enjoyed it", Mr Chapman said.

Grand Boule cupboard goes to Getty Museum

By Geraldine Norman, Sale Room Correspondent

A magnificent ormolu-mounted ebony and tortoiseshell marquetry cupboard from Houghton Hall in Norfolk has been acquired by the J Paul Getty Museum, of Malibu, California, for £486,000. Partridge Fine Art, the Bond Street dealers, bought it on behalf of the museum at a Christie's sale on April 12. It has been confirmed from Malibu, yesterday.

Dr John Walsh, director of the museum, said that he had looked at the piece at Christie's in London with Gillian Wilson, the curator of furniture, and the museum conservator. It is in the grandest style of André Charles Boulle, cabinet maker to Louis XIV of France.

Dr Walsh said that he and his colleagues believed the cupboard, or "commode" as a variant dated from this period, although he was well aware that some specialists believed the piece to have been rebuilt in the reign of Louis XV or Louis XVI, when the rich tortoiseshell marquetry pioneered by Boulle was again high fashion.

Though the cupboard came from Houghton Hall, the historic home of Sir Robert Walpole, the eighteenth century Prime Minister, it only arrived there recently. The Cholmondeley family inherited the house by marriage in the early nineteenth century. The cupboard was inherited by the present Dowager Marchioness of Cholmondeley, from her brother Sir Philip Sassoon.

Sir Philip, who died aged 50 in 1939, combined a passion for art collecting with a distinguished political career. It is unknown at what date or from whom he acquired the piece.

A fascinating sidelight on the mystery of its previous history is the existence of an almost identical Boulle cupboard in the Hermitage museum in Leningrad. It must almost certainly have been made as a pair to the Cholmondeley piece and was probably bought by Catherine the Great or her son Paul, both avid collectors.

The two probably left an important French collection at the time of the Revolution.

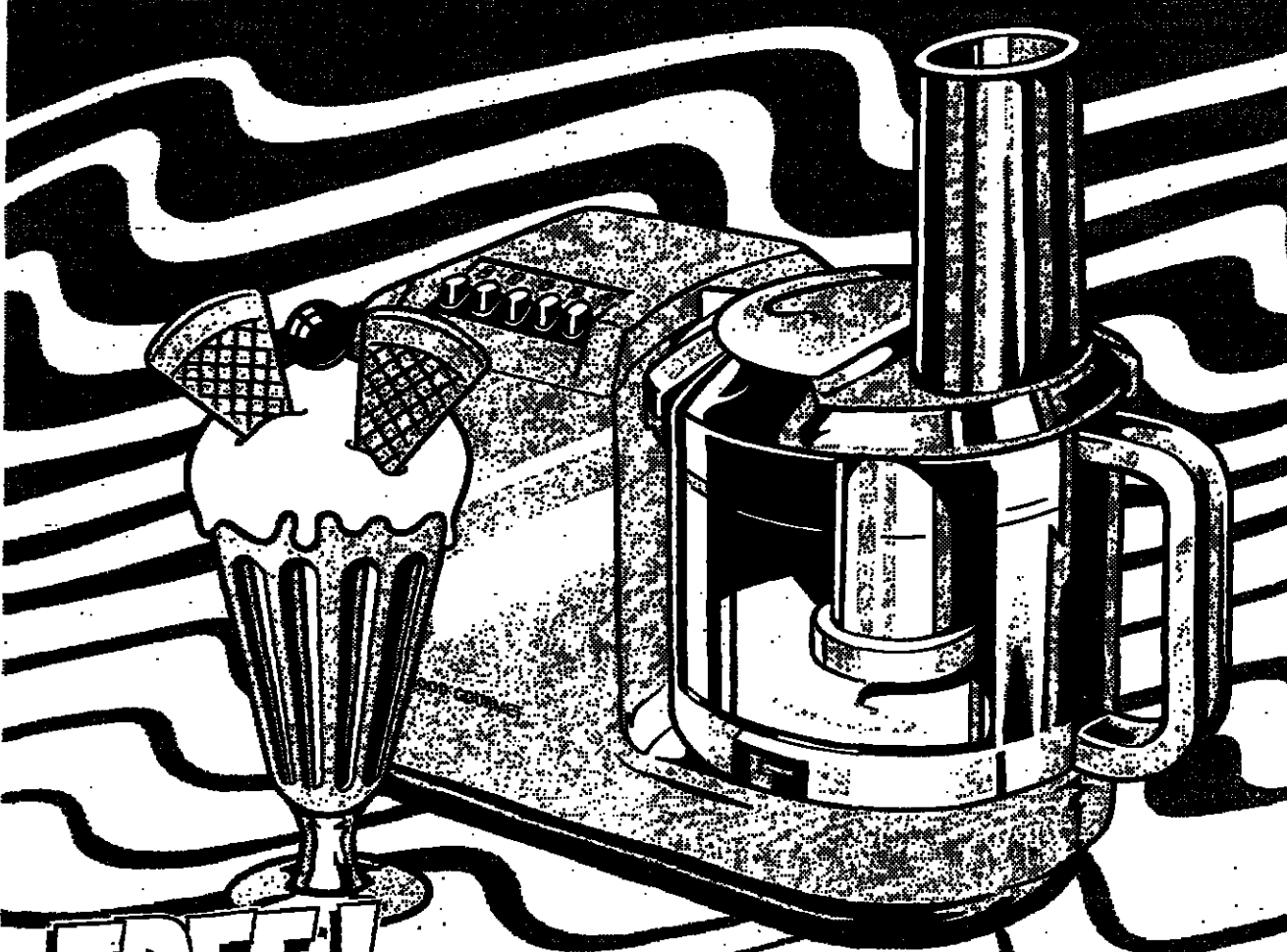
Family's fifth fire death

A fire which the police say was started deliberately claimed a fifth member of a Glasgow family yesterday when Mr Andrew Doyle, aged 18, died in hospital. Nine members of the Doyle family were asleep in the fourth-floor flat in the Ruchazie district of Glasgow when the fire started early on Monday. Mr James Doyle, aged 53, and his

son Daniel, aged 28, are critically ill in Glasgow Royal Infirmary, while Mr Stephen Doyle, aged 21, is "comfortable", Mrs Lillian Doyle, aged 52, escaped injury.

The police are trying to trace three youths who bought a can of petrol at a filling station near by on Sunday night.

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Vietnam confirms refusal to deal with any of Pol Pot's associates

From David Watts, Hanoi

Aggressive Khmer Rouge forces have provoked Vietnam's "police action" on the Thai-Cambodian border, Mr Nguyen Co Thach, the Vietnamese Foreign Minister, said yesterday. "We are trying to punish them. In any part of the world there are such actions against criminals."

He was reviewing Vietnam's two border wars in Cambodia and on the Chinese border. There was continued shelling along the 600-mile boundary with China yesterday.

Accusing the Western press of playing up "Pol Pot's triumphs" and ignoring their contribution to instability, he confirmed for the first time publicly that Vietnam will treat Mr Pol Pot, the Khmer Rouge leader, including Prince Norodom Sihanouk or Mr Son Sann, the leader of the rebel coalition government, in any negotiated settlement of the Cambodian impasse. But he did reaffirm Hanoi's desire to get its troops out of Cambodia and said more troops would be pulled out this year.

The hopes of the member states of the Association of South East Asian Nations (Asean) have been centred on a coalition government which would encompass both the resistance leaders and the present Government in Phnom Penh.

Just as the period of quiet on the battlefield in Cambodia has

been transformed into another round of fighting so Mr Thach has again conveyed the soft spoken envoy who took new proposals to Indonesia and Australia to the man who can match anyone in the world for verbal aggression and righteous indignation.

Asked by *The Times* if the military action which has driven thousands of refugees into Thailand was not counterproductive to his diplomatic efforts, he said: "Action invites reaction. Why aren't the Khmer Rouge concerned about the diplomatic atmosphere? Nobody criticizes Pol Pot but now they criticize us."

He denied that Vietnamese troops had crossed into Thailand and went on to claim that the Thai aircraft had attacked across the border. One Thai aircraft was hit near the border and a reconnaissance aircraft shot down. For the first time he confirmed that the Soviet Union held landing exercises south of the port of Haiphong early this week, the first foreign troops on Vietnamese soil since the Americans left in 1975.

The Americans say that up to 1,000 troops came ashore from landing ships launched from a Soviet task force that included an aircraft carrier. Mr Thach would give no figure for the number of men involved, saying only that it was very small. "In this part of the world there are many such exercises," he said, an oblique reference to

recent American exercises in South Korea "and this was very small".

He denied that there had been any increase in the size of the Soviet presence in Cam Ranh Bay in the southern half of the country. Recent reports have suggested that numbers of aircraft have been increased and the Soviet Navy has been making increased use of the port facilities.

American insistence on the issue of troops still claimed to be missing in action has plainly irritated the Vietnamese, who are accused of not prosecuting their investigations with sufficient vigour, with at least 500,000 dead in the American war, the people of Vietnam were asking their Government why there was such concern over a relatively small number of Americans, Mr Thach said.

He said that a meeting on the missing men set for this week had been postponed for "technical reasons". A principal difficulty was that neither side had precise information.

In one recent case the Americans had sought information on a Marine said to have gone missing in Da Nang. "But we found his remains in Ho Chi Minh City. He had been buried in 1966 or 1967 when the Americans were still there. Even the Americans with their computers and their information, the most sophisticated country in the world are still totally wrong."



Under a cloud: Students of Seoul's Yonsei University hurling stones at police who retaliated with tear gas during Thursday's demonstrations marking the twenty-fourth anniversary of the fall of President Syngman Rhee

Oil giant must pay for tanker disaster

From Our Correspondent New York

The giant United States oil company Amoco, Standard Oil of Indiana, is liable for up to \$3 billion (£2.1 billion) in damages for massive oil spillage on the French coast in 1978 resulting from the wreck of the super-tanker Amoco Cadiz, a judge ruled in a West German court yesterday.

The suit was brought against Standard Oil by the French Government and dozens of French coastal towns relying on the tourist trade.

The tanker went down in March 1978 in a storm, spilling crude oil across Brittany beaches and ruining the region's shellfish industry.

A later trial will be held to decide the exact damages to be borne by Standard and two of its subsidiaries.

The judge said that Amoco International had failed to ensure the tanker's seaworthiness and was negligent in training its crew. The company has denied responsibility, blaming the breakdown of the 320,000-ton tanker's steering mechanism on Astilleros Espanoles SA, the builder. It also claimed a West German tug operator bungled its rescue attempt and said France mishandled efforts to clean up the oil spillage.

The judge denied all claims against the German firm, Bussier Reederei, and against France and the municipalities, but he said Standard could pursue its own claim against Astilleros "to the extent that (Standard's) liability was contributed to by the negligence of the shipbuilder."

Paris: Maître Yves Hugo, one of the lawyers for the 76 Breton fishing communities hit by the Amoco Cadiz oil slick, said: "The case is the first in which the direct victims have mounted an assault and won" (Our Correspondent writes).

His partner, Maître Corinne Lepage, said: "A whole new theory of damages must now be worked out."

The decision in Chicago is seen as a severe blow to flags of convenience. The Bretons are happy they did not sue the Liberian company for a few million francs under the Brussels Convention, but that their legal attack was aimed at the mother company, Standard Oil.

Controversy over Jerusalem

Pope's plea angers Israelis

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem

Easter devotions by the 30,000 Christian pilgrims visiting the holy sites in Jerusalem yesterday were overshadowed by a new dispute between the Vatican and the Israeli authorities about the future status of the city, the eastern sector of which was annexed by Israel after the 1967 war.

Mr Teddy Kollek, the veteran Jewish Mayor of Jerusalem, responded with anger to the call by the Pope in his Maundy Thursday apostolic letter for the city to be given an internationally guaranteed status "so that one side or the other cannot place it under discrimination."

The Pope also stated that a Palestinian homeland and the security of Israel were fundamental requirements for a lasting peace in the region. Diplomats observed that the

letter had brought relations between the Vatican and Israel to their lowest level since the Pope received Mr Yassir Arafat, chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization, in 1982.

A spokesman for the Foreign Ministry said later that Israel's position remained unchanged: Jerusalem was the capital of the Jewish nation alone, had been for generations and would remain the Jewish capital "for ever".

Mr Kollek dismissed the Pope's call as "not very appropriate" and claimed in a message of welcome to pilgrims retracing the route of the Crucifixion that "under no regime, not even the British, has the city been so easily accessible, so well taken care of and so safe as now".

Many of those who walked in blazing sunshine along the Via Dolorosa to the Church of the Holy Sepulchre carried large replica crosses. One pilgrim, Miss Barbara Latz from Vienna, travelled the mile-long route on her hands and knees.

Despite the heavy security, the main threat to the spirituality of the occasion seemed to come from the ever-increasing commercialization of the Old City. Typical was the scene opposite the fourth Station of the Cross, where Jesus fell exhausted: Pilgrims were faced with a souvenir shop wall covered with T-shirts sporting slogans, some of them obscene.

Not far away exhausted pilgrims were taking refreshment in the distinctly unibiblical surroundings of the Open Sesame tea shop.

Assad gives Gemayel his support

From Our Correspondent Beirut

President Gemayel of Lebanon returned from a one-day trip to Damascus yesterday with Syrian approval for the formation of a new government and for measures aimed at overthrowing Lebanon's Christian-dominated political system.

Mr Gemayel, a Maronite Christian, is expected over the weekend to begin the process of appointing a new 26-man Cabinet composed of an equal number of Christians and Muslims.

The new Government will replace the nine-member caretaker Cabinet, headed by Mr Chafic Wazzan, which tendered its resignation last February. The current Government has five Christians and four Muslim members.

Sources here and in Damascus said that Mr Rashid Karami, a former Prime Minister, and a close ally of Syria, is the top contender for the Prime Minister's post in the new administration.

NEW YORK: The mandate of the United Nations peace-keeping forces surrounded by Israeli troops in southern Lebanon has been extended for a further six months by the Security Council while the search to provide them with a more meaningful role is expected to continue (Zoriana Pysariwsky writes).

Israel in dock over bus terrorist

From David Shipley, New York Times, Bani Suheil, Gaza

Evidence is accumulating that one of the Arabs who hijacked an Israeli bus last week may have been captured alive and killed later.

His mother, uncle, cousin and neighbours identified him on Wednesday as the man photographed by the Israeli newspaper *Hadashot* as he was being led handcuffed from the bus by two security agents. The picture was shown on Tuesday to people in the village of Bani Suheil by a journalist from the newspaper. The Israeli military censor has barred publication of the picture.

The photograph is of excellent quality, and many residents said they recognized the man as Majid Abu Jumaa, aged 18. A neighbour gave the paper a

photograph of the young man taken a year ago, and the resemblance is unmistakable. Several days ago he was named by the Israeli Army spokesman as one of four Arabs who took part in the hijacking. The spokesman insisted that all four were killed in the assault.

When news of the photograph came to light several days ago, the spokesman speculated that the man being led away, alive and apparently unharmed, was a passenger, possibly one under suspicion for collaboration in the hijacking.

The spokesman stuck to this position on Wednesday, denying the assertions that the hijacker was killed after capture. He added that autopsies were done on all four bodies.

Italian trawler fired at

From John Earle, Rome

A Yugoslav naval patrol boat has opened fire on an Italian trawler caught fishing in Yugoslav waters, injuring one of the crew. Italy yesterday strongly deplored the Yugoslav action.

The incident took place on Thursday 19 miles from the Dalmatian island of Vis. The 64-ton trawler Vanuccio was damaged by the firing.

"Whatever the circumstances in which the event took place, the use of firearms for the repression of illegal fishing is inadmissible," a Foreign Minis-

try statement said. The Italian Embassy in Belgrade had been instructed to take up the case with the Yugoslav authorities.

Reports from Pescara, on the Italian Adriatic, where the Vanuccio was registered, said it apparently tried to flee when apprehended by the patrol boat. The Vanuccio was towed to Vis.

An Italian helicopter was sent to bring back from Vis hospital the wounded man, named as Cosimo de Candia, but was not allowed to land and had to turn back.

Nicaragua may face more US sanctions

From Christopher Thomas, Washington

After rejecting Nicaragua's Deputy Foreign Minister as the next ambassador to Washington, the Reagan Administration is now considering the imposition of further economic sanctions against the country in a continuing campaign of harassment of its left-wing regime.

One senior Administration official yesterday described Senator Orrin Hatch, a Republican, as an "assassin" because of her alleged involvement in the 1978 murder of an officer in the Nicaraguan National Guard during the Somoza regime. He was a key operative of the Central Intelligence Agency.

Administration officials said Senator Hatch lured the officer, General Reynaldo Pérez Vega, to her bedroom where he was killed by Sandinista revolutionaries.

In a separate move the Administration is considering an embargo on banana imports from Nicaragua and the cancellation of landing rights in the United States for its National airline, Aeronica. According to reports yesterday, the moves are being pressed by the CIA but apparently do not have the

support of Mr George Shultz, the Secretary of State. A final decision has not been made.

US officials are still trying to piece together the precise circumstances in which two US helicopters carrying two US senators and several American Government officials came under fire on Wednesday on the Honduras-El Salvador border. The possibility that the helicopters strayed over rebel territory in El Salvador has not been ruled out. The Americans firmly deny that they were on a reconnaissance mission.

The helicopters were carrying Senator Lawton Chiles, Democrat of Florida, and Senator Bennett Johnston, a Democrat of Louisiana. They flew out of the Honduras Air Force base at Palmerola, headquarters of the US military exercises getting under way in Honduras.

They came under fire from light weapons, possibly AK47 rifles. Three bullets hit the helicopter carrying the two Senators: one hit a door 12in from Senator Chiles's foot, another went through the right front windshield, and a third hit the rotor blade.

Missouri setback for Hart

From Christopher Thomas Washington

Senator Gary Hart's flagging campaign for the Democratic presidential nomination was dealt another serious blow in the Missouri caucuses, the latest in a series of defeats.

He firmly ruled out any possibility of pulling out of the race and insisted that his campaign surveys showed he could defeat Mr Walter Mondale in Texas and California, which together send about 400 delegates to the national convention. Even if he lost there, he said he would not quit.

"There is no state, the loss of which is going to drive me out of this race. There are too many people in this party who are not at all pleased with Mr Mondale."

The Missouri caucuses were held to select delegates to a state convention, which will choose delegates for the national convention. The final results yesterday gave 50 delegates to Mr Mondale, 18 to Mr Hart and seven to the Rev Jesse Jackson.

It was another triumph for Mr Jackson, who has cornered the black vote and a big slice of the Spanish-speaking community's vote in virtually every contest so far. A record number of blacks jammed caucus sites throughout the state but, as is the trend in caucuses everywhere in the United States, the overall turnout was a fraction of eligible voters.

Mr Hart needs the South and the West to rekindle his campaign after big defeats in Illinois, New York, Pennsylvania and in smaller states. The latest count gives Mr Mondale more than 1,114 national convention delegates, 590 to Mr Hart and 161 to Mr Jackson. So far 305 uncommitted delegates have been elected and there are 58 "others" whose votes are also uncommitted. The winner needs 1,967 delegates.

Mr Mondale is focusing increasing attention on young, middle-class voters, the backbone of Mr Hart's support. Portraying himself as a "leader with his eyes on the next century," he said: "Change is inevitable. But change for the worse is not inevitable. We must invent the future, not just accept it."

The trial of John DeLorean

Dream which turned into a nightmare

From Ivor Davis Los Angeles

Grim-faced and unsmiling, Mr John DeLorean sat in a federal court as a jury, wearing headphones, watched a secretly recorded videotape of the former car-maker offering to use his companies to conceal millions of dollars of illegal profits generated by a cocaine smuggling ring.

The films, shot by a camera hidden in a magazine rack, appeared quite damaging to Mr DeLorean who is charged with conspiring to import 220lb of cocaine into America. If convicted, he could face 72 years in jail.

The conversation, recorded in September 1982, was with Mr DeLorean, who had come to San Francisco looking for money to bale out his Northern Ireland car company, and FBI agent, Mr Benedict Tisa, posing as "James Benedict", a crooked banker.

On specially installed courtroom television sets, jurors saw Mr Tisa, pretending to be head of Emerald Federal Savings and Loan Bank, and could hear Mr



Out of court: Mr DeLorean and his wife, Cristina, after the opening session in Los Angeles

DeLorean's voice. Early in the meeting, Mr Tisa indicated that the "deal" was not legitimate.

"And just so that the cards are on the table, you know exactly what's going on," Mr Tisa added to a third person, Mr William Morgan Hetrick, a self-confessed drug smuggler. "He's very successful in bringing in cocaine and putting it out, okay?"

Mr Tisa said that to sweeten the smuggling deal he would need \$1.5m (about £1.2m) invested by Mr DeLorean and Mr James Timothy Hoffman, a neighbour who was really a government informer.

DeLorean assured Mr Tisa that the money - in cash -

would be available within a week and that it was coming from "the Irish" - a reference to the Irish Republican Army, mentioned four days earlier at another meeting.

Earlier, Mr DeLorean heard the chief prosecutor, Mr James Walsh, describe him as a man "who turned his dream into a nightmare of failure, drugs, jail and disgrace. Reduced to its essentials, this case is about drugs, money, pride and ego: about a man whose driving need to succeed at any cost led him into the dirty world of narcotics, to the end of his dream and into this courtroom."

Mr DeLorean's chief defence lawyer, Mr Howard Weitzman, said the nightmare was created by government agents and an unscrupulous informant who preyed on Mr DeLorean's desperate dream to keep his failing sports car company alive.

"This case is a travesty of justice, and the evidence will show you that," Mr Weitzman said. The trial could last for three months.

East cool to troop cuts offer by Nato

Vienna - Nato's new proposal for ending the deadlock in the mutual and balanced force reduction talks here was dismissed as unrealistic and unsatisfactory by the Soviet bloc when it was presented formally.

The proposal, involving a substantial change in the Western position, would concentrate on combat units rather than service support forces in counting the number of troops in Central Europe.

Western spokesmen criticized the East's response as disappointing, but hoped the Warsaw Pact would give the offer serious consideration over the Easter recess.

BUDAPEST: The Warsaw Pact, ending a two-day meeting here, reaffirmed its stand that US nuclear missiles sited in West Europe must be withdrawn before arms control talks can resume.

Nigerian police hold journalists

Lagos (Reuters) - Police have detained a second journalist from Nigeria's independent *Guardian* newspaper in connection with articles it published on the reorganization of the diplomatic service. The assistant news editor, Mr Ndaka Irabor, was taken from the paper's offices on Tuesday night. The diplomatic correspondent Mr Tunde Thompson, who wrote the stories, has been in detention since April 11.

Filipinos nailed to crosses

San Pedro Cutud, Philippines (AP) - Three Filipinos were nailed to wooden crosses here yesterday in reenactment of the Passion of Jesus Christ. In Bulacan, three women and a man went through a similar ritual, and in Manila a man had nails driven through his palms in fulfillment of a vow. The crucifixions were accompanied by crowds of hooded zealots who whipped themselves bloody with bamboo whips tipped with broken glass.

Stepping out

Culver City, California (AP) - Singer Michael Jackson was released from hospital here "in excellent spirits" after undergoing surgery to repair a part of his scalp burnt during the filming of a television commercial.

Married again

Margaret Trudeau, divorced wife of the Canadian Prime Minister, and her new husband, an Ottawa businessman, Mr Fried Kessner, both aged 35, they were married on Wednesday.

Murder hunt

Angers, France (AFP) - Police issued a search warrant for a mentally unstable man suspected in the murder of an 18-year-old English student, Samantha Ward, stabbed to death on Tuesday when out walking near here.

Sakharov plea

Rome (Reuters) - On the initiative of Signor Craxi, the Italian Prime Minister, the EEC countries have made a joint request for the wife of Andrei Sakharov to be allowed to leave the Soviet Union.

Everest climb

Katmandu (AFP) - Hristo Ivanov Prodovanz, a 41-year-old Bulgarian engineer, reached the summit of Mt Everest yesterday alone and without oxygen. He took the west ridge route along the Lho La pass on the Nepal-Tibet frontier.

Club blast

Washington (AP) - A bomb wrecked the Officers Club at the Navy Yard yesterday and a pro-Salvador guerrilla group claimed it had set the bomb as a protest at a US military exercise in the Caribbean. No one was hurt.

Plotter jailed

Perth, Western Australia (AFP) - A former British soldier, Walter Pilgrim, aged 54, was jailed for two years here for plotting in 1982 the overthrow of the Comoro Islands Government with 50 mercenaries.

Briton stabbed

Benidorm (AP) - Police are investigating the killing two days ago of Malcolm Higgins, aged 43, from Leeds, who was stabbed 10 times outside the bar he owned here.

Skiers killed

Sion, Switzerland (AP) - Three skiers were killed yesterday in an avalanche which struck the Valais Alps, near the Grande-Dixence dam, at an altitude of 7,015 ft.

ROUND UP THE USUAL SUSPECTS

is the standing order of the political police in their relentless pursuit of human rights activists in Czechoslovakia. One of their recent victims is

JIRI WOLF

a 31-year-old worker, condemned to six years in prison for his opinions

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Two-month clampdown in Brasilia before crucial succession vote

From Patrick Knight, Brasilia

Brasilia and 10 towns in the area have been placed under a state of emergency by presidential decree for the next two months. The measure is intended to remove Congress from the pressure of public opinion during the crucial presidential succession vote on Tuesday.

The measures include television and radio censorship, no filming, or recording will be permitted in Congress on Tuesday during the debate and vote on the motion to permit the next President to be elected directly. Other restrictions include the suspension in private homes and the power to intervene in unions and professional bodies.

Radio and television companies had planned to follow Tuesday's proceedings live, particularly since Brasilia has been virtually cut off from the rest of Brazil, with its 10 access roads blocked by troops and the airport under guard.

Talking to deputies who have yet to make up their minds which way to vote on Tuesday, President Figueiredo told them that if direct elections were held now they would give power to the radicals of the left, and could bring about the same sort of chaotic situation which provoked the military intervention 20 years ago.

The announcement of the emergency measures coincided

with a massive blackout when a transformer failure in Minas Gerais state caused power from 30 power stations to be cut off. The cities of Rio de Janeiro, Belo Horizonte and São Paulo were without power for a couple of hours and frustrated train passengers damaged stations in São Paulo.

Power company officials said it was a coincidence but the blackout delayed the announcement of the emergency measures and the official radio programme which usually goes on the air on all radio stations from 7pm to 8pm was off the air.

Brazilian congressmen are facing intense pressure from rival lobby groups with the approach of next Tuesday's vote.

At least five million people have already taken part in demonstrations supporting the motion.

The Government opposes the motion.

A third of the 60 Partido Democrático Social government party Deputies in favour of direct election, are reported to be satisfied with the President's proposals for direct elections in 1988, lessening the chance of Tuesday's motion passing. The influential moderate governor of Minas Gerais state, Senhor Tancredo Neves, of the Partido do Movimento Democrático Brasileiro oppo-

sition party, has spoken favourably of the President's proposals, while Vice-President Aureliano Chaves has said he will not be instructing his 20 supporters in Congress to vote either way.

The feeling now is that even if the amendment is passed by the House of Deputies by the required two-thirds majority, and the voting could be very close, it will almost certainly be rejected by the Senate, where the Government's majority is secure.

However, even if Tuesday's motion is rejected, the President's proposals are very much seen as a negotiating position, and intense bargaining is going on within the parties to see what further concessions can be exacted as a price for guaranteeing the rejection of direct elections now.

Calls by the Communist and Trotskyist parties for a general strike on Tuesday, have been rejected by union and professional association leaders, and public opinion was not in favour.

The demonstrations have been very good natured affairs, with a carnival atmosphere, and have had something of a cathartic effect - although that is not to underestimate either the seriousness of the feeling behind them, or the pressure the Government is under to make important changes.

Paint caper leaves a stain on Prince

From Ivor Davis, Los Angeles

The Prince Andrew spray paint caper refuses to dry up and go away although he is back on British soil after his four-day visit to southern California.

The Prince's presence helped boost the British Olympic team coffers by about \$350,000 (£240,000) after a banquet in Beverly Hills on Wednesday night. He was the centrepiece of a star-studded turnout of celebrities, including Michael Caine, Cary Grant, Sheena Easton, Dudley Moore, Roger Moore, Julie Andrews, Cleo Laine, Vidal Sassoon, Tom Jones, Anthony Newley, and Governor George Deukmefjian of California.

Prince Andrew even made an unscheduled visit to the suite of Mrs Nancy Reagan, who was at the hotel before joining her husband at the Santa Barbara family ranch.

But the spray paint incident, on a housing estate in the black ghetto of Watts on Tuesday, in which several reporters and photographers were doused in white, albeit washable paint, refused to go away.

Confronted by a television crew in San Diego, the Prince said: "I am not used to spray guns. I was going to spray the wall. I'm sorry I got you painted, there was nothing I could do about it."

The Los Angeles Times and television station, KCBS, used the occasion to castigate the Prince. The most savage indictment came from television reporter Bill Stout who described the incident as "what may be the most unpleasant British visit since they burned the White House in the war of 1812".

In a diatribe, bordering on overkill, he said: "When you recall that royalty used to have fun ravishing village maidens or chopping off people's heads, maybe we've been lucky with Prince Andrew. He settled for simply displaying his grossly bad manners for everyone to see."

"He also reminded us that spoiled rich kids are much the same the world over, no matter what their titles", Mr Stout said the Prince deliberately turned a paint spray on a "bunch of newspaper people".

Prince Andrew's final day included a trip to the jet propulsion laboratory in Pasadena and a look at the California Institute of Technology's famed earthquake laboratory. The British Vice-Consul, Mr John Houlton, yesterday said: "It's his first big overseas tour and he acquitted himself quite well. He finally did relax at the banquet."

Swapo blamed for two more blasts

From Michael Hornsby, Johannesburg

Two more bombs, apparently planted by Swapo guerrillas, have rocked northern Namibia, four days after two American diplomats and a local Ovambo citizen were killed in a similar blast. No one was injured.

Major-General George Meiring, commander of the South-West Africa Territorial Force, the locally recruited Namibian wing of the South African Army, blamed the Thursday morning bombings on Swapo.

He said Swapo was "continuing to issue instructions to terrorists on the ground to launch indiscriminate, cowardly attacks against the local population". It showed that Swapo had no regard for the peace initiative in Namibia and did not care who fell victim to its attacks.

One of Thursday's bombs destroyed the offices of the administration in Oshakati, about 27 miles south of the border with Angola. Oshakati is one of the main towns in Ovamboland, where about half Namibia's ethnically mixed population of just over one million live.

This area, with adjacent parts

Beleaguered Unesco chief will not quit

By Richard Davy

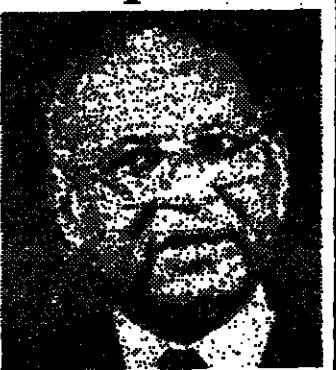
Mr Amadou Mahtar M'Bow, the Director-General of Unesco (the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization), is not intending to resign under the torrent of criticism which has recently descended on him. In London this week, he told me he had been elected unanimously by secret ballot in 1974 and again in 1980 and intended to carry out his responsibilities.

The points raised by the United States (which has announced its withdrawal) and Britain (which is threatening to withdraw) would come before the executive board at its meeting in Paris on May 9.

No organization was perfect, he said, and the improvement of Unesco was a continuing process. He had an open mind to practical suggestions and hoped the universal character of Unesco could be preserved.

However, only certain matters were under his direct control, such as staffing, documentation, procedures and public information. The programmes of Unesco were for the member states to decide by democratic procedures. So far virtually all had been agreed by consensus.

Mr M'Bow said he had taken great trouble to set up special procedures for reaching consensus because the influx of new members had brought many conflicting ideologies. He had, for instance, set up a drafting group representing the main regions of the world which had



Mr M'Bow: Visiting London this week.

always been able to reach a common view which could be endorsed by the general conference.

If, in spite of this system and the lengthy consultations which preceded approval of the programmes, some members still felt they did not have sufficient influence, he was ready to see if procedures could be improved, provided democratic principles were maintained.

Answering criticism that Unesco should put more of its resources into practical programmes, Mr M'Bow said that was a matter for members but he emphasized that it is not supposed to be a development agency. It is an organization for intellectual cooperation.

He was not against using more funds for development activities if that was the wish of members but he would be sorry if it led to a drop in funds for cooperation among scientists, educationists and other experts.

India frees pilots after apology

Delhi (Reuters, AP) - India yesterday released two Pakistani pilots whose plane landed in the troubled northern state of Punjab on Wednesday.

The Press Trust of India quoted an official spokesman as saying the Government ordered the release after Pakistan apologized to Delhi for the violation of its airspace and asked for the aircraft's return.

It was reported on Thursday that the pilots had to make a forced landing 25 miles inside Indian territory in the Punjab town of Mukerian.

strayed across the border on a training flight. The Indian Home Minister, Mr P. C. Sethi, told the Lok Sabha on Wednesday that he had evidence that the plane was being smuggled from Pakistan to Sikh extremists in Punjab.

Meanwhile, in Chandigarh, a Sikh leader was jailed yesterday under a recently amended detention Act.

Mr Sukhjinder Singh, first arrested on April 9 on seditious charges, will be held under India's National Security Act, which was amended on April 5 to allow imprisonment for up to

six months in Punjab without trial.

The Akali Dal leader has twice been jailed since 1981 on charges of engaging in anti-national activity.

● ISLAMABAD: President Zia-Haq has rejected the charges that Pakistan was helping Sikh extremists (Reuters reports). "We do not believe in a Machiavellian policy, or in interfering in the internal affairs of any country," he said.



Eyes on the future: Hongkong children displaying placards urging Britain not to betray the colony's population. They were demonstrating in front of the building where Sir Geoffrey Howe announced Britain would withdraw its administration from Hongkong in 1997.

Greek Bill to outlaw torture

From Mario Modiano, Athens

Greece may become the first country to introduce specific legislation making torture of prisoners a punishable offence. A Bill is to be tabled in Parliament after Easter.

At the same time, police records on the political activities and ideological affiliations of millions of Greek citizens are to be burnt on May 6.

Both decisions were announced by Mr Andreas Papandreu, the Prime Minister, in a message recalling today's anniversary of the Greek colonels' coup in April, 1967.

In the seven years that followed, the repressive military regime relied extensively on these records to harass its opponents and made systematic

use of torture to extract confessions.

Torturers would be liable to terms of imprisonment up to life and would automatically be dismissed from their jobs. The Bill would stipulate that no order to use torture could ever be lawful. The victim would be entitled to claim state compensation.

Thatcher toasts successful trip

From Richard Wigg, Lisbon

A glass of the best port for Mrs Margaret Thatcher in one of Oporto's oldest British wine lodges was clearly *de rigueur* to celebrate the end of her successful three-day official visit before flying back to London.

Dr Mario Soares, Portugal's Prime Minister, had travelled with her to Oporto in a gesture symbolizing the new impetus both have given to the two countries' ancient alliance, crowds lined the streets and applauded in Portugal's northern "capital". Later, it was the same in Lisbon when the two leaders arrived back for a joint press conference.

Mrs Thatcher's visit, which ended on Thursday, has bolstered Dr Soares's coalition Government, battling against severe economic problems and long-delayed EEC entry. She has also invited him to London later this year.

Dr Soares twice praised Mrs Thatcher's statesmanlike qual-

ities and she firmly backed the austerity measures of his government. Sound budgeting and getting a country's balance of payments on the right footing were vital for achieving sustained growth and a rising standard of living, she said.

"When operated persistently and consistently, they do work in the long term."

Dr Soares said he had obtained clear endorsement of Portugal's EEC membership by January 1986 and Mrs Thatcher hoped Britain would be able to help Portugal overcome any entry negotiation difficulties.

Speaking to British Journalists over dinner in one of Lisbon's Fado restaurants after the second round of talks, Dr Soares made it clear, however, that he had not taken sides in the internal difficulties of the Ten.

"I have had Mauroy, Kohl, now Mrs Thatcher here, and next month Craxi," he said.

16 death sentences in Turkish mass trials

From Rasit Gurdilek, Ankara

A torrent of death sentences started to flow from Turkish military courts as mass trials of thousands of terrorist suspects started after the military coup in September 1980 came to an end.

At the end of three separate trials on Thursday, a total of 16 death sentences or life imprisonment were passed on the leading defendants of various factions of the illegal Turkish Marxist-Leninist Communist Party and of the Dev-Yol (Revolutionary Path) Party.

Those sentenced had been found guilty of a wide range of terrorist crimes.

A day earlier, 10 Kurdish secessionist militants had been sentenced to death by another military court in the south-eastern town of Diyarbakir for founding and directing the underground Kurdish Labour Party.

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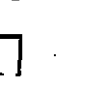
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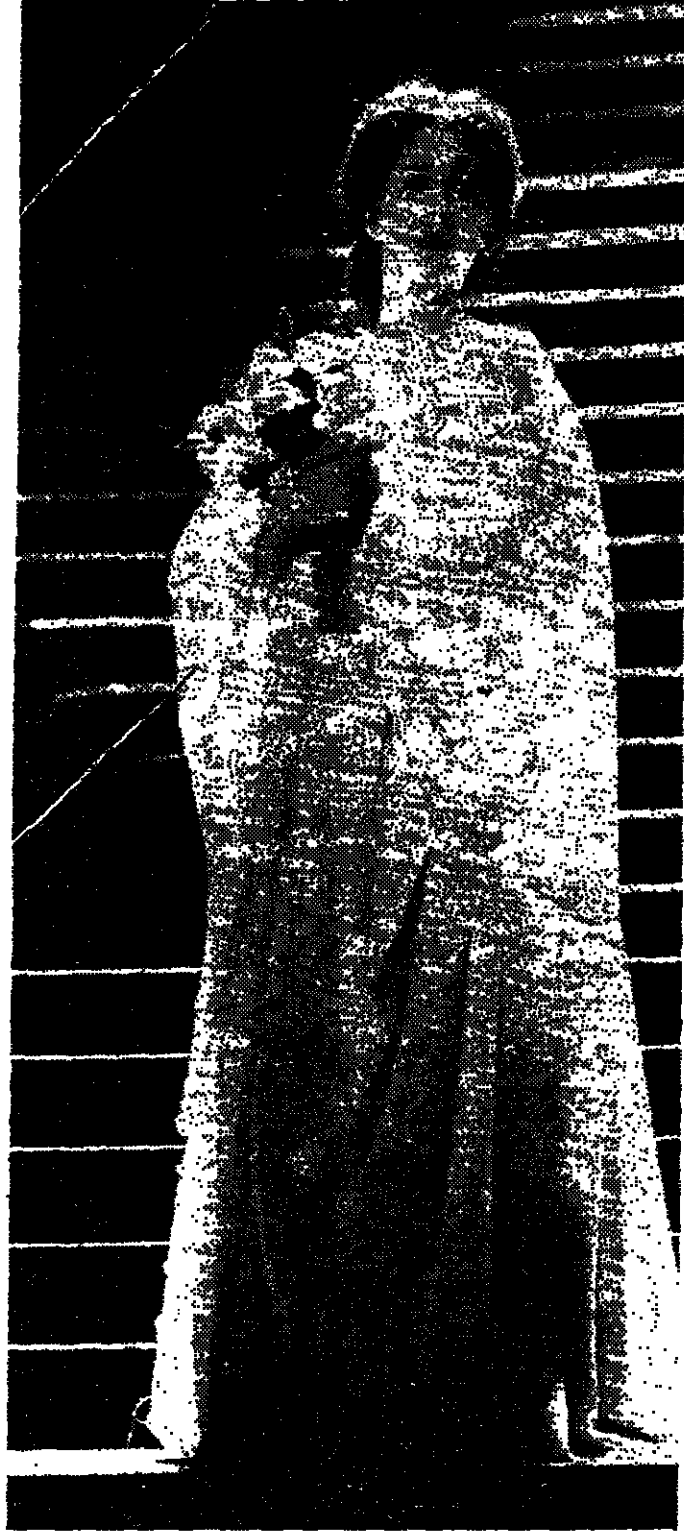


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THE ARTS

Opera

Neglected night of classical carnage

Rosalind Plowright as Elena in *The Sicilian Vespers*: thrilling throughout a taxing eveningThe Sicilian Vespers
Coliseum

London has done wonderfully well by neglected nineteenth-century Italian opera this season. Covent Garden rescued *Andrea Chenier* and *I Capuleti* from the scrapheap, dictated once by fashion – and by a few misguided souls still – and gave them musical performances of high distinction. Now it is the turn of the Coliseum and Verdi's *Vespro siciliano*, which is played and sung with superb vigour and staged by John Dexter in a way that conceals many of its faults.

Vespro, or *Les Vêpres siciliennes* more properly, was Verdi's first "original" opera for Paris. *Jérusalem*, recently revived at the Opéra, came before it, but that was a rewrite of

Lombardi. It could be argued that *Vespro* (1855) was a rewrite too. The aged Scribe took the bones of a libretto he had provided for an unperformed work by Donizetti's *Il duca d'Alba*, and shipped them from Donizetti's Flanders to Verdi's Sicily. When Verdi discovered this mild deception later in his life he is reported to have been less than pleased.

Scribe's plot, which tells of the events leading up to the moment when the Sicilians pressed on Easter Monday, 1282 – *Parsifal* and *Cav* are not the only Easter operas – is short on character and even shorter on historical accuracy. Evidently, *Il duca d'Alba* did not travel well. But Verdi was at least provided with the basis for a grand opera in the Meyerbeer style of five acts, with a lengthy ballet in the central one.

could possibly guess that this, if anything, is Mozart's orchestral masterpiece.

It remains possible, however, to distinguish much intelligence, imagination and precise emotional ambiguity in the vocal parts, even though the casting looked better in prospect than it quite turned out in the event. Elizabeth Connell and Ann Murray as the sisters are probably most hampered by the production's insistence on emphasising clownishness, stupidity, pain or hilarity instead of hovering teasingly on the edge, but both extract something of sense from the situation.

Miss Connell ranges widely through her voice in search of attitudes for Fiordiligi to adopt, switching perhaps from the matured, soft suavity of the *Figaro* countess to the hysterical passion of the *Idomeneo* Electra. No doubt this technique of disguise will be still more impressive when the latter manner is perfectly controlled, but already this is a performance remarkable for a great deal of very beautiful

quiet singing, particularly in *Per pietà*. Miss Connell's perfectly moulded phrases here, and her breathtaking ability to project the finest nuances, brought out an essential passionate exquisiteness all too rare in this performance.

It was to be found as well, though, in Miss Connell's duetting with Miss Murray, the two voices delectably complementary in tone and nicely twinned in phrasing. Miss Murray also has a feeling for Mozartian irony. In the first act her response to extremity was to become peevish and childlike, in an effective contrast with Miss Connell's similarly affected recourse to exaggerated sensibility.

The men are not quite so interesting. Francisco Araiza, the Ferrando of Salzburg and of the *Muti* recording that came from there, is not in best voice, sounding somewhat baritone and making a couple of mistaken leaps into falsetto. Benjamin Luxon has the disadvantage as Guglielmo that he always seems to mean what he sings.

It is an irony, and a relief, that the main ballet *The Four Seasons*, probably the most familiar piece of music in the score, is excised by Dexter from this Coliseum version. John Dexter has long been associated with *Vespro*. It established his reputation at Hamburg during the Liebermann regime there; he then took it to the Met and thence to Paris. And it is from the Opéra that ENO have borrowed this staging, made jointly by Dexter and Fabrizio Meloni.

Dexter's aim has been to de-Meyerbeer *Vespro*. He moves it fast, a lesson Callas failed to learn when she made her one disastrous foray into production with this opera to reopen Turin's Teatro Regio a decade ago. And he strips it of all panoply and pageantry. Symboda provides a single illuminated stairway, from top back stage down to the front, which changes shape but little during the evening.

This sombre and carefully argued staging throws the spotlight on the principals, although on the first night the

spotlights themselves were somewhat wayward and were better at picking out clouds of dust than singers. However there was no missing Rosalind Plowright's Elena, the Austrian noblewoman caught between the warring French and Italians, mighty in voice and demeanour.

She had been serving notice for some time now that she is the most exciting of the British sopranos and this performance endorses it. Imperfections remain the top of the voice lack the brilliance for Elena's Act V *bolero*, and there are too many fortissimis. But the singing is consistently thrilling through a taxing evening for the heroine.

Miss Plowright inspired Kenneth Collins to his best and most forthright form as Arrigo, her Sicilian lover. (Collins, incidentally appears in the tiny

role of Tebaldo in RCA's recording of 10 years ago). And Collins in his turn inspired Neil Howlett as Monforte, leader of the French forces and, as it emerges midway through the opera, troubled father of Arrigo.

Both the tenor/baritone duets show Verdi close to his best and they were sung with full vigour. Procida, the Sicilian physician and patriot, is a different matter: he is a misty figure and Richard Van Allan hardly carries the vocal weight for him in this company.

Mark Elder proved again what an excellent Verdian he is, courteous to his principals, urging on his chorists in the mighty ensembles, especially that of Act III, and in general reminding us how foolish it is to have neglected this score for so long.

John Higgins

Così fan tutte
Covent Garden

There would never have been any problem about the appreciation of *Così fan tutte* if the nineteenth century had been able to see the opera as we saw it at Covent Garden on Thursday night. Which is not quite a compliment. One likes to think that our age's high estimation of Mozart's subtlety comedy is a measure of our ability to respond to sophistication and irony. But in John Copley's production, revived on this occasion by Christopher Renshaw, these qualities are slapped down in favour of fun and good humour.

There is, of course, still the music to gain the staging, but here it does so very imperfectly. Christoph Eschenbach makes his British operatic debut in a bandstand performance of the score, sometimes exceedingly fast (as in the absurd dash through the overture), always plainly textured, dully phrased and straight-jacketed in rhythm. Nobody

could possibly guess that this, if anything, is Mozart's orchestral masterpiece.

It remains possible, however, to distinguish much intelligence, imagination and precise emotional ambiguity in the vocal parts, even though the casting looked better in prospect than it quite turned out in the event. Elizabeth Connell and Ann Murray as the sisters are probably most hampered by the production's insistence on emphasising clownishness, stupidity, pain or hilarity instead of hovering teasingly on the edge, but both extract something of sense from the situation.

Miss Connell ranges widely through her voice in search of attitudes for Fiordiligi to adopt, switching perhaps from the matured, soft suavity of the *Figaro* countess to the hysterical passion of the *Idomeneo* Electra. No doubt this technique of disguise will be still more impressive when the latter manner is perfectly controlled, but already this is a performance remarkable for a great deal of very beautiful

When, therefore, his music becomes most simple in style, as it does in his duet with Dorabella, he begins to sound unnervingly like Papageno, and a production which has never been very cultivated takes another lurch towards natural comedy. In another staging, though, his likeable charm and heartlessness might work more positively.

As Don Alfonso, Roland Panerai returns to the Royal Opera House after an absence of 24 years. I wish it were possible to be more welcoming. But he has an unfortunate habit of expressing his character's mastery of the opera by a sovereign disregard for everyone else's intonation and timing.

Lillian Watson's Despina is a treasure, however. The music bubbles out of her with such joy and art that she can happily dispense with tiresome nudges to the audience. She alone has unerringly the gift of being at once completely simple and complicatedly artificial, poised and posed.

Paul Griffiths



Francisco Araiza and Ann Murray: a hint of irony

Curiosity which strikes a sensitive note

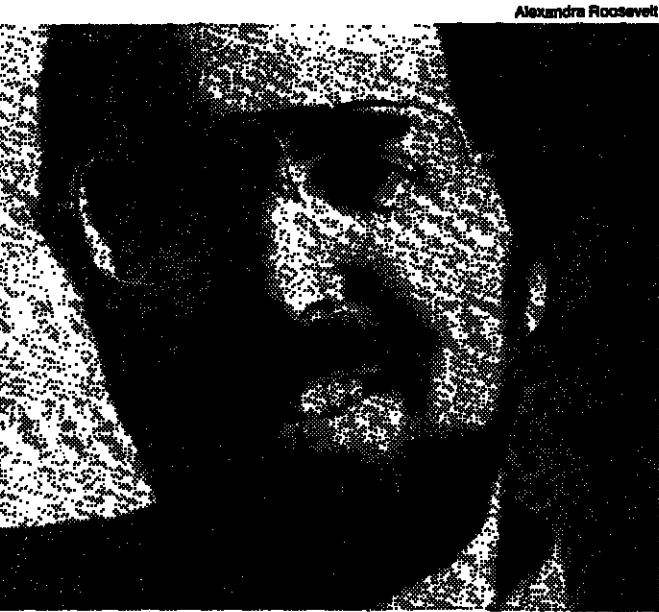
One of the most notorious scholarly events of recent years was a session of the 1981 American Musicological Congress in Boston devoted to the music of Bach. Joshua Rifkin, who was to deliver a paper on "Bach's Chorus" which everyone knew to be sensational in content, turned up an hour late (ironically, because of a rehearsal putting his Bach theory into practice). All the other sessions had finished for the day; the hall was packed and impatient. The scholar Robert Marshall, who was due to reply to Rifkin, claimed equal time. The atmosphere of a prize-fight hung over the room. Rifkin raced through half his paper at a J. F. Kennedy speed; Marshall delivered a stinging reply, heavy with sarcasm. Rifkin accused him of replying to points he had not had time to make. There were cheers, laughter and hisses.

The theory that caused this furore is now well known, for Rifkin has made a recording of Bach's B minor Mass to demonstrate his case (it subsequently won one of the *Gramophone* magazine's awards). To oversimplify ruthlessly, Rifkin believes that Bach's singers would have each performed from an individually written part. So from the performing material one could deduce with certainty that most of the vocal works were performed with only one singer to a part. Rifkin now says: "I was very much taken aback, not so much by the arguments against my theory but by the utter vehemence of them and the anger I roused. I suppose I must just have touched some kind of very sensitive nerve, because what I say strikes some deep-field beliefs, some matters of faith about how you perform choral works."

"I suppose it was the result of my complete naivety, but I can say in all embarrassed candour that, while I expected people to be challenged by the theory and even confronted by it, I thought in the end they would realize that it is absolutely, but absolutely, an open and shut case."

I wondered whether one reason for the sudden shock had been that Rifkin, being both

The versatile Joshua Rifkin – Scott Joplin pianist, Bach conductor and musicologist – brings his *Baroque Beatles Book* to the Barbican's Basically Bach Festival on Saturday: interview by Nicholas Kenyon



Joshua Rifkin: "taken aback by the anger I roused"

scholar and performer, had been able to translate his theories into practice immediately in his B minor Mass performances. "Frankly I thought the case would be accepted and performers would be quick to take it up. I wanted to move quite quickly so as to protect myself!"

"I realize how difficult it is to shed your feelings about this music. You're talking to someone whose first experience of Bach was a *St Matthew Passion* broadcast from Tanglewood, with all the sopranos swooping up that first arpeggio. One doesn't escape easily from that sort of expressiveness."

Rifkin has led an astonishingly varied career: he recalls trying to pick out *Eine kleine Nachtmusik* on the piano at about the age of four, but his

career was orientated towards composition. "Until my serial theories into practice immediately in his B minor Mass performances. "Frankly I thought the case would be accepted and performers would be quick to take it up. I wanted to move quite quickly so as to protect myself!"

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With Rifkin's reputation as a serious Bach scholar now on the line, is he not worried about dredging up these follies from his past? In rather pleased – Raymond Gubbay had the idea, and I'd always wanted to perform them again with old instruments because the first recording comes from, shall we say, a different era in performance practice.

As a result of the *Baroque Beatles Book*, Rifkin began to make serious records for Nonesuch, of then rare repertoire such as Biber, as well as pursuing his scholarly interest in Schütz for which he wrote the authoritative entry in *The New Grove*. His biggest break to fame also came through the Nonesuch connection: very early in the ragtime revival, thanks to the enthusiasm of William Bolcom and others, he got on to the music of Scott Joplin, realized its value and made some records for Nonesuch which became best-sellers.

Now, following his B minor Mass recording, there has been an upsurge of interest in Rifkin as a conductor. He has recorded for the Pro Arte label – Bach's *Magnificat* is out soon. He replaced André Previn with the English Chamber Orchestra last year, and will return to them at the end of May, touring Switzerland – "And playing my first piano concerto, Mozart K456, which is quite worrying! But the interest has been very gratifying. I've conducted the Scottish Chamber Orchestra as well; the standard remains very close to my heart, and I suppose if someone came up to me on a dark night and said 'what music would you like for in order to conduct?' the answer would be Schubert's Ninth, Brahms Fourth and Mahler Sixth. There is a nervous laugh, but Rifkin's seriousness of purpose is palpable.

Is there not a conflict in all that enthusiasm with his notions of authentic performance? "Yes, there are problems which are not easy to resolve, though I'm not at all the only early-music person who is trying to resolve them by crossing these barriers and seeing what we achieve."

Neither of the soloists helped: Florence Quivar and John Mitchinson brought too much of themselves and too little of the work's inmost sensibility to what were no more than superficial performances. With a smaller temporal and emotional expanse to sustain, Ms Quivar was happier in Berg's *Seven early Songs*, easily and perceptively shading each register of her voice from the dark reflection of "Nacht" to the radiance of "Sommerstage".

Following, happily, the youthful *Lieder eines fahrenden Gesellen* just the night before, Berg's great gathering-in, *Das Lied von der Erde*, was the central focus: love, pain, world and dream now dislocated.

If Simon Rattle's reading had

Just as BL has announced its first operating profit since 1978, along comes the second in BBC's cautionary but compulsive series. All Our Working Lives, to cast a steady eye on the history of the British car industry. Labourers in that oft-blighted vineyard should be pretty used to cruel blows, and not only from fate.

They may see some irony in the fact that their industry first boomed, although behind a tariff wall, in the depressed 1930s. Britain became the world's second largest motor manufacturer but mass production techniques here were in their infancy. British workers averaged one and a half cars a year; their American counterparts eight.

When Ford, who had been tinkering about at Old Trafford, opened up Dagenham in 1934 and made it the first integrated plant in Europe, British car manufacturers already too numerous – got a shock and made noises about quality rather than quantity. War refined their techniques and at its end they were exporting so many cars that you couldn't get one here. They were pleased to tell you why. Unfortunately, the cars were not right, nor was management philosophy.

Lord Nuffield, for instance, a homespun hero, had a thing about – enlarging premises – "Keep the walls bulging", he cried to managers. Government regional policy compelled car makers to disperse their factories, making integrated production impossible.

The unions had grown strong during the war. Afterwards, recalled Mr Dick Etheridge, a famous conveyor at Longbridge, there were more strikes about people not wanting to join than about anything else. The end of piecework was traumatic. Before it ended workers almost had to be restrained; after it they had to be shoved.

Morris combined with Austin but it was mainly a merger in name only. Stop-go economic policies made employment more precarious and embittered workers. In the 1960s the Labour government encouraged Leyland to take over what was then the British Motor Corporation and form British Leyland. Lord Stokes remembered last

night, with a certain incredulity, how the burdens of the years had landed on him.

It seems better now, looking at Peter Ceresole's programme. The average per worker is up from six cars in 1978 to 14 in 1983; the employees down from 125,000 to 50,000. And there's that profit. As shareholders we must hope that history will not repeat itself.

Dennis Hackett

WEEKEND CHOICE

Coriolanus (tonight, BBC2, 8.40pm), probably the starkest play in the BBC TV Shakespeare canon to date, gets no light relief in Elijah Moshinsky's production. The style, remorselessly monolithic, takes its cue from the text; there are no short-cuts for those viewers who might find it heavy-going to follow in the steps of the proud Roman general as he pursues his long, slow road to his first, and last, compromise. The classic simplicity of the production (more Greek tragedy than Roman) throws into especially sharp relief perform-

ances of Alan Howard's Coriolanus, Irene Worth's Volumnia, Joss Ackland's Menenius, and Mike Gwyllm's Aufidius. Judged as theatre of thought, and not action, this television Coriolanus is an outstanding achievement.

The Seven Deadly Sins (tomorrow, ITV, 10.00pm), a studio reworking of the Brecht-Weill music drama, enshrines Alexandra Ferris's acclaimed dancing Anna. Her alter ego, the singing Anna, is less impressively handled by the soprano Marie Angel.

Weekend radio highlight: Deep River (tonight, Radio 4, 10.15pm) is Gordon Ledbetter's tribute to Marian Anderson who, though she made history as the first black singer to perform at the "Met", is still best remembered as a contralto with few peers. And good though it is to have a chance to meet the woman behind the voice, Mr Ledbetter's feature rightly concentrates on the songs, like "My God, What a Morning", that are synonymous with her name.

Peter Davalle

Radio

A frightening overload on the current

It occurred to me as I listened to the last two editions in the present series of *File on 4* (Radio 4, Tuesdays, repeating Wednesdays; editor, David Taylor) that there may be an unacknowledged reason some of us start to feel every time the network adds to its quota of news and current affairs. Perhaps it is because so much of the output in this category is already devoted to telling us of things that frighten us to death, but about which we can do almost nothing.

At any rate, thanks to some tinkering with schedules, *File on 4* has grown from 30 to 40 minutes. It used this time on April 10 to examine Northern Irish border security. On April 17 we heard about the progress of the underwater battle between the Soviet Union and the US for nuclear superiority in the North Atlantic.

I have always admired this programme's great capacity to get it not a quart, then at least a litre, into a pint pot, to use that old 30 minutes to drive home the essentials. On these last two occasions I could not see that the extra minutes did more than underscore the despairing insolubility.

On two out of the three occasions since the timetable change, an extra five minutes have been given to that excellent weekly magazine for the blind and hard-of-sight, *In Touch*. (Producer, Thema Festival), which seemed a distinct credit. Did anybody stop to consider that the time given to *File on 4* might instead have been diverted to the same evening's *Medicine Now*?

As it turned out, the topic of the latest *File on 4* proved amazingly timely in the light of one of the week's plays.

Possessed of that formidable armoury and of a deeply held conviction, not without grounds, that they are surrounded by malevolent enemies, who can be sure that the Soviet leaders might not find it advisable to expand their effective frontiers even further if it were not certain that they would suffer an insupportable retaliation? In Nigel Baldwin's new play, *Boney Jan* and the Flying Man (Radio 3, April 15; director, Richard Wortley) this argument was by no means clear to any of the protagonists.

It concerned Jan (Charlotte Cornwell), who was working for an international relief agency in some emergent African state. She does her prospects no good by telling people working the local American aid organization the odd home truth, but in doing so attracts Kelly (Tom Wilkinson), a RAF pilot

Returning to a Britain of – presumably – the late 1980s and one which has slid some way toward a police state, they set up house together. Jan begins to fall for domesticity. Her radical sister Kate (Susan Woodbridge) takes her to task how can she tolerate in Kelly the political child for whom the RAF is fine so long as he can fly planes? The relationship comes apart under her fire. Kelly, having no arguments of his own, resorts to drink, steals a plane in a gesture that might please both sisters, gets himself killed.

Did the fact that he was no match for the women invite us to believe that there are no valid counter-arguments? Possibly, although a line given to Jan "Nothing will change until we change internally" – needs to be held up against that possibility.

David Wade

Concerts

BBCSO/Pritchard
Festival Hall/Radio 3

During the last of her all too infrequent visits to England, Brigitte Fassbaender gave a memorable performance of the piano reduction of Mahler's *Lieder eines fahrenden Gesellen*. Last night, with the BBC Symphony Orchestra and Sir John Pritchard, she brought the orchestral version, and with it just that sense of fully achieved entirety which characterizes the later score.

While expanding the broadly expressive range of vocal tone and colour, the particularity and the intense intimacy of her reading remained. The scale only had changed: now the

heavy syllables of "traurigen Tag" bit deep into the orchestral texture, the exuberance of "Heil!" resonated into the strings' rhapsody, lifting with it the tonality into the following stanza.

Ms Fassbaender is one of the few artists for whom the nature of performance itself, whether on stage or in concert, knows no spurious distinction; and this is because it grows organically from that pivot point where total involvement and projection meet. It is this which provides the shock of the new encounter each time, the raw physicality of response beneath the carefully structured artistry of the third and fourth stanzas.

To follow this work with Strauss's *Alpine Symphony* was an infelicity of programme

planning which drove an even thicker wedge between the sensibilities of the two composers. Sir John and his orchestra gave us a strong, striding performance, never quite sufficiently clearheaded in its high overview to enable the themes to appear as epiphanies rather than mere cues, and, in places, with the score gripped just a little too tightly to let its sinews stretch.

Ensemble and solo work came off rather better earlier in the evening in two Delius works: the sprawling *Paris: The Song of a Great City*, and *Summer Night on the River*, both performed with taste and affection.

Hilary Finch

The great Indian actress
Jalabala Vaidya
in a solo four-hour show
THE RAMAYANA
by the great Shastri
an epic Indian play in English
and Hindustani
"She performs exquisitely"
"India's gift to Broadway"
MAY 9-12 at 7.50pm
Sadler's Wells Theatre
New End, Covent Garden

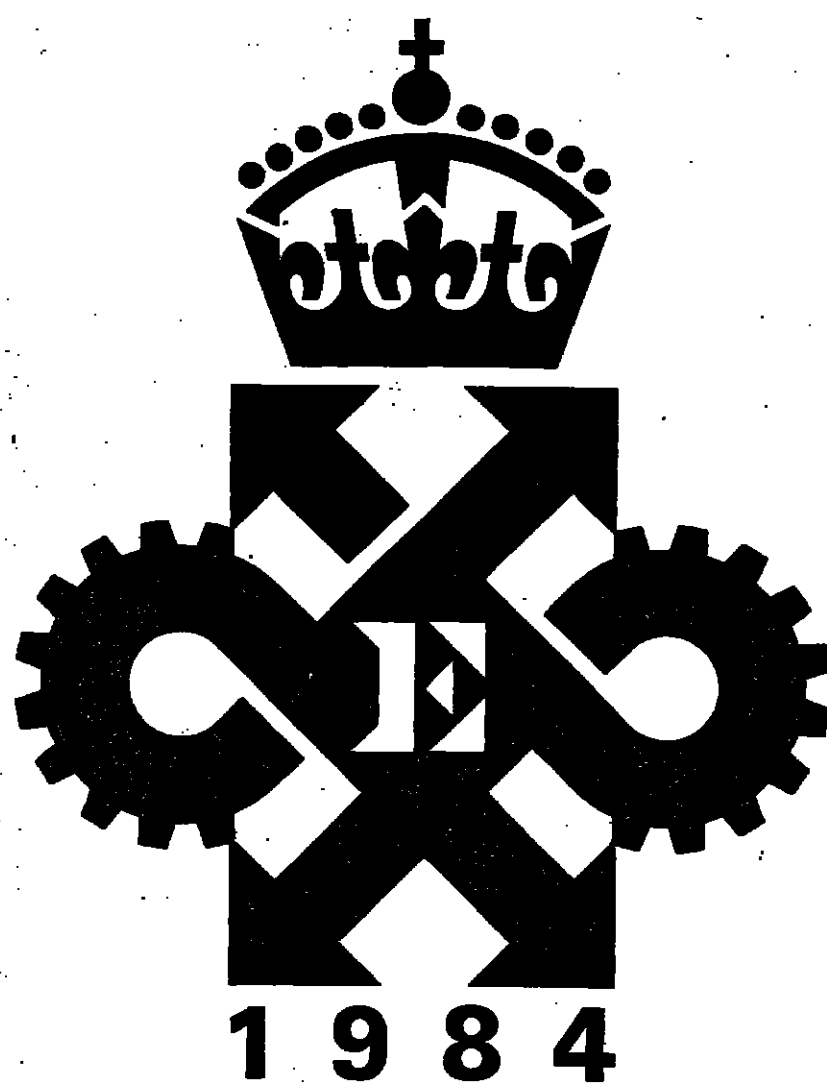
Philharmonia/Rattle
Festival Hall

Anyone searching strenuously for overt and immediate connections within the Philharmonia's enriching series of "Mahler, Strauss and their influence" might well have come away bewildered. At the final concert last Thursday underlined, the real revelations were often to be made not closely, within specific programmes, but outwards, to a far wider sphere.

Following, happily, the youthful *Lieder eines fahrenden Gesellen* just the night before, Berg's great gathering-in, *Das Lied von der Erde*, was the central focus: love, pain, world and dream now dislocated.

If Simon Rattle's reading had

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EXPORT ACHIEVEMENT 1984

WE would like to thank everyone who wrote, directed, starred in, supported, produced, edited, mixed, twiddled the knobs, floor managed, made the tea on, shot, cut, was up for, budgeted, scripted, adapted, approved, promoted, booked, managed, had the idea, bought the original, designed, constructed and put up the sets for, swept up afterwards, picked up the awards for, answered the phone, took all the credit for, and most of all bought and transmitted all the programmes that have been sold in 127 different countries round the World, bringing us the honour of receiving The Queen's Award for Export Achievement, 1984.



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SPORTING
DIARYSpinner and
the coin

The opening of the new cricket season, an occasion greeted with unfettered joy by most of us, is met with mixed feelings by Phil Edmonds, the Middlesex and England (sometimes) spinner. Edmonds is something of a tycoon these days, and as a businessman, is looking forward without relish to the problems of keeping the balls in the air with the aid of dressing-room coinbox telephones and hampered by the unpredictable timetabling of innings.

He recalls vividly an occasion last season when he was acting as middleman for a group anxious to buy a London hotel, and equally anxious to keep their names quiet, for fear of hitting the price for six. So there was Edmonds, in his flannels, phone to his ear, talking of megajoules: "Yes my clients are happy to do business, and the price they are talking about is £7m. ... Poo-poo-poo, the telephone interrupted, leaving Edmonds digging desperately into his pockets for a 10p coin and failing to find it. Eventually, he managed to scrounge one and called back. Actually the deal went through quite smoothly ... rather more smoothly than other aspects of the Edmonds summer.

●The main cricket competition this summer will be that between Boycott and Botham over who makes the most money from his respective benefit season. Boycott has perhaps pulled fractionally ahead by putting his old sweaters up for auction. Doubtless they will soon be shown to have miraculous properties.

Hyperbowler

Bob Willis's ability to shift into a deep and unshakable trance while bowling is well-known, but how he reaches this state of heightened consciousness is less well-known. I am told that before going out to bowl, he listens to a special tape which tells him: "You can do it Bob, you're the fastest, Bob, go and get them Bob. ... I wonder if Bob could lend a copy to my team mate in the Tewin Irregulars. ...

Born free

An important word about Zola Budd, the well-known British athlete, from Professor Hanneke du Preez, a "sports scientist" at the University of South Africa. "Zola will remain an idol for us despite her British citizenship. She is white, Afrikaans-speaking and loves animals - positive attributes in South Africa. Running barefoot stresses the physical superiority of South Africans, and the wild, free country they live in."

Scilly season

If you are really trying to find a silly place to hold a marathon, you might as well go to an island that measures five miles by four, and where you can't run round the edge because it is too steep and cliffy. When the Isles of Scilly marathon is run on St Mary's tomorrow, the 65 competitors will make three laps of the island, followed by three smaller laps. Last year, the event was won by Lady Wilson.

Chip of old Doc

They are great bouncers-back, the Dochertys. Tommy's record is well high indeed of course, but now his son, Peter, is showing his own talents at the art. Like Tommy, Peter was shown the door by Manchester United, but now the 19-year-old lad is doing his damndest for Urmonst of the North-west Counties League, under the management of Gordon Clayton, another former United player - well, Clayton did play for United on three occasions between 1956 and 1959. Young Docherty has another former United colleague - Tony Dunn, a first team regular, who won a European Cup winners medal with United in 1968 before he set off to Urmonst by way of Bolton and Detroit.

Hungry moles

The horrors outside the Libyan embassy meant that the police had to close many streets in the area, and posed a boy scouts initiative test for those cricketers chaps hoping to attend the Wisden dinner at the Army and Navy Club on the eve of the new season. Getting to the annual knees-up required a descent into the bowels of the earth, the crossing of a basement garage, and a final triumphant ascent into the kitchens of the club.

Simon Barnes

BARRY FANTONI



"If it's not ready in time, couldn't we ask him to spray something suitable?"

To believe is to suffer: the plight
of Christians under communism

Keston College, a private research institute which monitors the state of religious belief in countries ruled by communism, has been awarded the 1984 Templeton Prize of £140,000, an event to be celebrated at a reception to be attended by the Prime Minister next Wednesday. On this weekend of Christian renewal and reaffirmation Clifford Longley describes Keston's work and we publish a selection from its files, men and women whose enduring faith in the face of persecution would otherwise be unacknowledged and unsaluted outside their own circle

USSR

Pastor Yakov
Skorniyakov

Evangelical Christian Baptist pastor Yakov Skorniyakov, aged 53, is serving a five-year sentence in a strict regime camp in Dzhambul, Kazakhstan, for his religious activities. This is not his first imprisonment. A fiery, dedicated preacher, Skorniyakov was, for many years, pastor of the unregistered ECB church in Dzhambul. He devoted particular efforts to young people, which made his activities more intolerable to the authorities.

In 1966 he was arrested and sentenced to five years in ordinary regime labour camps. He was released in 1971 and immediately resumed his ministry. In 1978 he was imprisoned again, but according to reports reaching the West, has continued his ministry although camp authorities have threatened to bring new charges against him.

Although spiritually strong, he is in poor physical health. He is suffering from an acute form of stomach cancer and needs urgent surgery. Despite that, he is denied skilled medical assistance and forced to do heavy physical labour.

Skorniyakov is married with nine children. Letters he has sent from the camp are eloquent testimony of his unbroken spirit. "If we are prepared to serve others and do good to everyone," he writes in one letter, "then we should do it willingly out of love as Christ did and not out of compulsion. And with regard to our vulnerability, nobody has a more solid defence than the sincere Christian. We don't need knives, pistols or any other weapons. Just as long as our God, the God of love and peace, is with us, we are strong even in death, so that we are able to pray for our tormentors and executors. We do not seek vengeance against them, nor do we utter curses against them in futile bitterness and despair, but we ask the God of Love to forgive them, as did Christ on the cross and Stephen, the first martyr for Christ."

Skorniyakov was due for release in July 1983, but was rearrested without being released and on September 19, 1983, was sentenced to a further three years.

Pastor Skorniyakov's camp address is: Kazakhskaya SSR, g. Dzhambul 484049, uch. ZhD 158/42h.

His wife's address is: Kazakhskaya SSR, g. Dzhambul 484002, Dzhambulskaya oblast, 3-i Trudovoy per. 19, Skorniyakova, Nina Stepanovna.

Valeri Barinov



Recently a remarkable new type of samizdat arrived at Keston College: a cassette recording in both English and Russian of a Christian rock opera entitled *The Trumpet Call*, produced by a group of young Christian musicians in Leningrad.

Valeri Barinov, the composer and leader of the group, had been working on it since 1977. Influenced by the musical *Jesus Christ Superstar*, he decided to try to communicate his faith to young people through his music. Barinov's concern is particularly for young people who are outcasts in Soviet society - criminals, prostitutes, alcoholics.

In 1977, living in a slum area of Leningrad, he often staged concerts for young people at the local Komsomol (Communist Youth League) youth club. When the room was full, he and his fellow musicians stopped singing and waited for everyone to quieten down. Barinov then took a New Testament from his pocket and began to preach. He was running a considerable risk because the Komsomol Club was often patrolled by local militiamen.

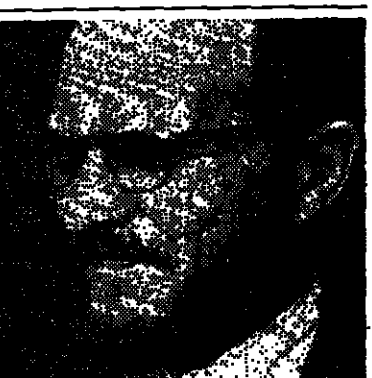
Barinov has been discriminated against at his place of work for personal evangelism and he has lost a whole succession of jobs. Having been dismissed from his relatively well-paid job as an ambulance driver, he now hoses areas of asphalt in parks to create skating rinks. He cannot adequately support his wife and two daughters.

Barinov's aim in sending out a Russian version to the West is to have the music broadcast back to the Soviet Union over foreign radio stations. He hopes that in this way the message in *The Trumpet Call* will reach thousands of people who avidly listen to foreign radio broadcasts. The purpose of the English version is to show young Christians in the West how Christians in the Soviet Union are trying to communicate their faith and to open a channel of communication between them.

Keston College has now received a letter addressed to "all Christian organizations and world public opinion" protesting about the fact that Barinov has been registered as a psychiatric patient.

Valeri Barinov speaks and reads English well. His family lives at: Leningrad, 9 Prospekt Khudozhnikov, Block 2, Flat 7, U.S.S.R.

Gleb Yakunin



Father Gleb Yakunin, a Russian Orthodox priest, has been one of the leading figures of the growing religious renaissance in the USSR over the past decade. He has no fear about raising his voice in the cause of religious liberty.

Yakunin was born in 1934 and ordained at the height of the Khrushchev anti-religious campaign in August 1962. His activities as a champion of freedom of conscience began in 1965 when he and another young Orthodox priest appealed to the Patriarch to take a more resolute stand against state interference in church affairs. Since then he has written and signed many appeals to churchmen, church bodies and statesmen.

On November 1, 1979 Yakunin was arrested and held incommunicado until his trial at the end of August 1980. He was accused of anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda - although all his activities had been within the framework of Soviet law. These activities consisted mainly of counselling believers about their religious rights; the documents he signed could be termed political only in the sense that they attempted to influence state policy towards religion by exposing abuses of power.

The Moscow Patriarchate had withdrawn his right to serve as a priest, but he remained an active worker in the church. At the time of his arrest he was serving as a reader in a Moscow church.

The trial was not without its surprises. At first, a church warden whose dubious activities had been exposed by Yakunin, had confidently been expected to vilify him in his testimony. To everyone's amazement she stated, when called to the stand, that she considered him a true Christian, a man of impeccable integrity. In his final word to the court Gleb stated simply: "I rejoice that the Lord has sent me this test. As a Christian, I accept it gladly."

Later, Keston College received information that Yakunin had been force-fed very hot liquids during a hunger strike in hard labour camp. As a result of this forced feeding, he developed a stomach ulcer.

Father Gleb Yakunin's camp address is: 618801 Permskaya obl., st. Polovinka, uch. VS - 389/37.

ROMANIA

Father Gheorghe
Calciu-Dumitreasa

March 1979 marked the beginning of a new crackdown by the Romanian authorities on dissident activity. Father Gheorghe Calciu-Dumitreasa, aged 52, was arrested for his alleged association with the Christian Defence Committee of Pavel Nicolescu and the newly formed Romanian "Free Trade Union".

On 23 May, 1978 he had been dismissed from his post as a lecturer in French language and New Testament studies at the Theological Seminary, Bucharest, because of his outspokenness on church-state relations. In the autumn of 1977 he had denounced the demolition of one of Bucharest's famous churches, following this, in a sermon in the Patriarchal Cathedral, with a lament against atheism as a "philosophy of despair".

An eyewitness says that after Calciu's detention in March 1979 he was continuously interrogated for four days. Such experience was by no means new: from 1948-64 he suffered in one of Romania's harshest prisons as a political prisoner and saw many student colleagues die there. His relatively

Beacon in a twilight world

Keston College is a research centre in Kent, but the object of its studies is a thousand miles away or more: the state of religion under communism. In fact distance is no object. The raw material necessary for research arrives daily in bundles on the doorstep, unsolicited, free, and - most remarkably - reliable.

Keston has gradually become known throughout the communist world as a place to turn to in a tight corner, where to place documents where they will be understood, and, without being sentimental, a place that cares.

It evidently matters a great deal to members of a religious group which has come under the unwelcome attention of the local security police to feel its plight is known in the wider world. It does not stop the surveillance but the contact with Keston helps to build that little bit of extra courage. Often the group will never know that Keston has received the message: to have sent it is enough.

The college was founded in 1969 by an Anglican priest, the Rev Michael Bordeaux, and it has occupied an old Church of England schoolhouse in the village of Keston since 1974. Its inspiration, and the start of his strong sense of vocation to the work, dates from the year he spent before ordination at Moscow State University.

There he met Christian believers and was drawn into the twilight world of defensive intrigue that surrounds Christian belief in Russia: whispered asides, notes discreetly passed, hints dropped.

Bordeaux discovered that there was a wealth of material, "underground" literature, passing from hand to hand and he started a modest journal in England, *Religion in Communist Lands*, to record its content. That "passing on" has remained Keston's role.

The college exists on private donations, which are inevitably haphazard: nothing like the Templeton Prize award has ever happened to it before. Contrary to the sort of sceptical gossip that used to circulate 10 years ago, Keston receives no help whatever from "CIA sources", and the gossip has trailed away to nothing. Meanwhile the college's reputation has steadily grown and it

now enjoys a very high standing.

The people who send in material - there are some 30 or 40 main contacts, about some of whom little is known - are astonishingly meticulous in selecting and assembling their material.

On the whole the authorities in the Soviet Union seem to tolerate Keston College's existence. Sometimes in anti-Soviet there was even a "spy" novel published in Russian some years ago in which he appears as a slightly sinister and shadowy figure on the edge of western intelligence.

Not long ago a senior official in the Soviet embassy in London greeted Bordeaux warmly at a reception; there seems to be almost no animosity towards him. But Keston and the Soviet diplomatic service are both quietly engaged in a long-term struggle, for hearts and minds.

While the British Foreign Office trusts Keston, and is happy to be briefed by it from time to time, the American government has been somewhat negligent of this potential ally.

Keston College's small American office has to be subsidized from Britain, and American publicity for Keston's work is sparse indeed. Some of the Templeton Prize money will no doubt find its way back across the Atlantic, to promote Keston's work there.

This unexpected injection of funds comes as a time when religion has been under mounting pressure in the Soviet Union, a policy associated with the rise in favour of the late President Andropov. Other parts of the communist world are out of step with the Soviet Union, and Keston is happy to record small victories elsewhere: a building returned to church use in Cuba, the leader of an unofficial Baptist group politely questioned, but not prosecuted, in Yugoslavia.

Keston just watches and witnesses it all, passing on its knowledge to those who want to know. And occasionally the post brings a letter from some communist land with nothing more to say than, "Thank God for Keston College."



Bordeaux: "spy" smear

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Jana Micianová



Jana Micianová, a Slovak Roman Catholic who was dismissed from her teaching post last year on the grounds of her religious convictions, is appealing against the dismissal in court. The appeal is to be heard in the district court of Banská Bystrica and is unprecedented in Czechoslovakia because the regime discriminates against believers quite openly, disregarding even its own constitution.

She was raised in a communist family and became a convert to the faith when an adult. Her problems began when she registered her 8-year-old son for religious instruction. She was transferred to a day-home for children, where it was suggested that she work not as a

teacher, but a cleaner. Micianová refused.

In March 1983 she was accused of breaking the teachers' oath. Summoned before the district school authority, Micianová was accused of attempting to influence the 5,000 inhabitants of the town towards religion. In May 1983 she wrote to President Husak and received a reply that her case would be examined by the district court. The hearing resulted in Micianová being informed that her employment as a teacher would be terminated because her religious convictions were not compatible with the behaviour expected of a socialist teacher, whose duty is to propagate Marxism-Leninism.

Fr Frantisek Lizna



On January 21, 1982, a Prague district court sentenced Fr Frantisek Lizna, a 40-year old Jesuit already serving his third prison term, to yet another term for sending information on public trials of believers to the West. The sentence was relatively mild, a mere seven months. But it was as unjustified as the previous ones. By now his name has become well-known not only within his native Czechoslovakia but also abroad, which may explain some of the embarrassment and surprise felt by Dr. Husak's regime as protests poured in, and a large number of foreign correspondents and embassy representatives converged on the court. Fr Lizna is a man of such personal integrity and charisma that even his mere presence in the court seemed sufficient to expose the proceedings as a farce. He has attracted a large following, particularly among the young, who have begun to experience a spiritual yearning. The older and the cynical feel somewhat uneasy in Fr Lizna's presence. His insistence on his vocation seems to be the root of the authorities' quarrel with him rather than the dissident activity of which they accuse him.

Unlike the dissidents, he does not insist on his rights, or the provisions of the Helsinki accords, although he joined the Charter 77 human rights movement and at its height wrote four letters to the authorities. Fr Lizna was released on completion of his sentence at the end of June 1983 and is now a medical orderly in Moravia. He lives with his mother at the following address: 69763 Velké Otavovice, Na sráznici 375, okr. Banská.

Michael Howard
The right lines
for pickets

The decision of the delegates conference of the national executive of the National Union of Mineworkers (NUM) not to hold an immediate ballot of all the union's members on the question of strike action will no doubt mean that the kind of picketing with which the country has become familiar in recent weeks will continue for some time yet. The violent nature of the picketing has, rightly, been the subject of much public comment. But two other important features have attracted less attention.

The first relates to the basis for the current dispute under the rules of the union. Under those rules a national strike can be called only if a ballot is held, though the necessary majority has now been reduced from 55 per cent to a simple majority of those voting. The present action, however, is taking place to end a provision that allows a stoppage of work in any area if it is sanctioned by the national executive committee. It would not therefore be surprising if the pits in Yorkshire, South Wales and Scotland, where the area executives favour a strike action, were picketed to persuade miners there who wanted to work not to do so.

This would be picketing of the traditional kind, in which workers seek to inhibit individuals from weakening the effect of collective action. That no ballots have taken place, even in Yorkshire, South Wales and Scotland, is certainly to be deplored. Nevertheless, seen in traditional union terms and bearing in mind the overwhelming importance traditionally attached to collective action, such action is perhaps understandable.

The picketing of areas such as Nottinghamshire, where it is clearly the desire of the men to carry on working, is of an entirely different kind. The collective will there is to work, and by definition the area is the relevant unit. In such circumstances it cannot make sense for the pickets to shout to those who wish to work, "Don't let the union down", because the union is the union of the area, and the workers are acting in accordance with its collective will.

The miners in these places are, in effect, being asked to act as individuals opposed to the collective

view of their unions - a complete reversal of traditional trade union attitudes and of the traditional purpose of picketing.

The second point of particular interest relates to the number of pickets involved. It has frequently been pointed out that picketing in thousands cannot be anything but intimidation and that in such circumstances violence can be expected to result. This was recognized in 1974 by both the NUM and the Labour Party. Wishing to avoid the violence of the 1972 dispute, the union laid down strict picketing rules. There were to be no more than six pickets in any local situation and these were to be nominated by a branch or lodge by an armband or other badge. On the whole these rules were observed and violence was avoided.

When, in March 1974, Michael Foot, as Secretary of State for Employment, published in Hansard his legislative proposals for reform of the law on trade unions, he referred in a footnote, with evident approval, to the NUM rules on picketing. No such rules have been laid down by the union in the current dispute: nor has any union spokesman sought to explain this omission.

It gives rise to some pointed questions. If the picketing is really intended to be peaceful, why not limit the number to six? Why not repeat in 1984 what found success in 1974?

If, of course, the purpose is not peaceful picketing at all, the answers provide themselves. But since the alternative to peaceful picketing almost certainly involves breach of the criminal law, it is hardly surprising that there have been, and will no doubt continue to be, clashes with the police.

If peace between pickets and police is earnestly desired by the NUM, it should immediately lay down the same rules which it laid down in 1974. Failure to do so will give rise to an irresistible inference that violent confrontation with the police is not an accidental by-product of the dispute but one of its central purposes.

The author is Conservative MP for Folkestone and Hythe.

Alan Franks

Twangs for the
memory

It hardly seems possible that it is a quarter of a century since Lonnie Donegan's hit, "Does Your Chewing Gum Lose Its Flavour?", roared into the pop charts at number three, to consolidate the position of skiffle as the dominant popular music of Late Fifties Britain. By the time it happened, Donegan had already scored two number one singles with "Cumberland Gap" and "Puttin' on the Style" and had spawned an epidemic of nasal soundalikes in school halls and impossibly innocent-seeming coffee bars.

Viewed from this distance of time it becomes clear that the movement, declared officially dead by *The Daily Herald* as early as 1958 with the winding up of the BBC's *Skiffle Club* programme, had a seminal influence on do-it-yourself music.

The real achievement of the movement was to democratize the making of popular music. I speak with authority on the subject since I was sacked from a skiffle group at the age of 10. I now think the problem was that I could only play the washboard in three-time, whereas all the songs were in four-time.

Heaven knows, I was keen enough; I had been down to Woolworth's to buy the thumbies, and pinched them on to my fingertips with a pair of pliers, and had raked the rim of the Decca 10-inches on the turntable time after time in order to learn the drumming patterns by heart.

But I was no match for Bryant Venables and Franks Major (rhythm guitar, bass, and lead respectively), fifth-formers to a man. Franks Major was the object of some reverence in the school: not only could he play all the three chords needed to confer virtuoso status, he could play them in any key. If you included relative minors and sevenths, this meant he could play well over 50 chords and was therefore being discussed by the juniors in the same breath as Bert Weedon.

Venables was the wild man of the group, and if there was a peculiarly modernist quality to his bass playing, that was because there was just one, very slack, length of string running from the top of the broom handle to the edge of the tea chest. Bryant was the showman, one of those front men with a total absence of coyness or self-consciousness. It was a quality that stood him in grand stead as he took the stage in his short grey flannels and sang to the parents in his 12-year-old treble all about how he had just knifed a gambler in a Chicago whorehouse. (Bryant is now a minor film star.) Of course it would be wrong to make the suggestion, so popular with each ensuing generation of yesterday's young, that DIY music began with their own twenty-first birthdays, "killed off by the telly". In fact virtually all the songs of today's bands are written by one or more of the members, whereas in the skiffle epoch the repertoire was a firmly based on American imports. This was the last time in English popular music that a US style and body of material was to be adopted by our own singers and musicians in a purely imitative way. For the next wave of the invasion (Rhythm and Blues) was shortly to be rolled back westwards with interest and mark the start of a long period of British ascendancy.

The difference between then and now is that, recession notwithstanding,

the means of manufacturing the noises were so blissfully cheap. The rhythm section was as good as free, especially if you had a granny with a washboard and an aunt with a tea chest in her attic. And a guitar, the principal capital investment, cost under a tanner.

Those setting up in business now need a whole armoury of sophisticated equipment to meet the demands of the new concert format: a battery of drums, a bank of amplifiers, possibly a synthesizer, and of course a spacious van to ferry the plant from gig to gig. Today it is not enough for the lead singer to have a compelling stage presence; he also needs a winning way with the bank manager.

"The great lure of the movement was that lyrics gave out a completely different way of life", says Wally



Donegan: a rash of imitators

Whyton, who 25 years ago led The Vipers skiffle group and is today a radio presenter of country and folk music. "You see, as Londoners, we didn't have regional songs of our own and so these protest numbers were real eye-openers for us. They enabled you to become a sort of maverick."

Whyton and other young skiffleers with day jobs would spend their lunch hours at the American library in Grosvenor Square, immersing themselves in the songs of Josh White, Leadbelly and Woody Guthrie. Perhaps that is not as incongruous as it seems, but rather another demonstration of the fact that popular folk music travels back and forth between the US and Britain in an endless cycle of leasehold. One of the two distinct strands that went into skiffle, the white union songs of the US industrial towns, was itself developed largely by English, Scottish and Irish immigrants, reworking melodies that would have been familiar to the Napoleonic ear.

Perhaps the gap between the British skiffle singer of the 1950s and the life of which he sang was as wide as any in postwar pop. At a time when there is much autobiography in the music, the image of a white youth standing in a coffee bar singing, à la Bill Broonzy, "If you're white, it's all right, if you're brown, stick around. But if you're black, get back", seems almost as distant as the ration book. The message is that teenagers now have their own blues to wail - urban, industrial and racial - on a scale which would have alarmed the lads of the Late Fifties.



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GOD, MAMMON AND LIVERPOOL

Liverpool is evidently destined to dominate the debate over wealth and poverty in Britain this year. As well as being the testing ground for the relative efficacy of flower festivals and grants revolts as sources of urban regeneration, it is already making the nation ring with the clash of contrary doctrines. The Bishop of Liverpool delivered in his Dimbleby lecture this week another of his appeals to the conscience of Britain about the evils of unemployment and the need for action by the state to ameliorate them, while the day before Professor Patrick Minford, of Liverpool University, mounted the most comprehensive of his assaults on state intervention as necessarily inefficient in almost every field of social action. Between town and gown and crozier, Liverpool's output of ideological disputation is rising to record levels this year, while all other manufactures languish.

Both the bishop and the professor are prominent standard-bearers for their disparate causes. The bishop, indeed, is so much identified with the exercise of a particular kind of Christian social conscience that a collection of essays published last week by the Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge protesting against these tendencies in the Church ("The Kindness that Kills") reads on many pages like a concerted personal diatribe against the bishop and his views. Since the lecture is in essence a disappointingly undeveloped summary of his book "Bias to the Poor", the essays seem to fall with uncanny prescience on what he was about to say.

The debate within the church is an old one. Indeed, it is hard to imagine that Christianity could ever, unless it lost all vitality, cease to feel the tension between its role as a means of individual approach to God and a means of seeking to amend those things in society which appear in that context to be ungodly. A Bishop of Liverpool who did not feel and express anger today at the impoverishment of many people's lives there would be failing in his duty. If he ventures upon analysis of what needs to be

done, however, he must be careful not to assume that he has a privileged insight into the best political and administrative means of doing it.

The bishop's recommendations for action - more training schemes, bigger state subsidies to the Derek Hattons and their fellow-councillors, state direction of pension funds' investments to deprived areas - are not strikingly original, nor apt to command much confidence. He acknowledges that the free market is an efficient creator of wealth, but fears that it is leading to a widening of social divisions. The advent of semi-permanent large-scale unemployment does indeed cast a shadow over the optimistic assumptions of earlier years, but the bishop's analysis begs too many questions to carry conviction. It is not that the clergy should have nothing to say about social issues. But in recommending a secular course of action they are as much obliged as anybody else to back up their case with close argument. The proposition that the ills of Britain in recession are more or less the fault of capitalism is no more self-evident than the proposition that they are more or less the fault of welfarism. Since Britain has been a mixed economy for at least a century, and the changes of public policy since 1979 are far less substantial than the consistencies, it is more likely that those causes of recession which are not external to this country derive from our particular mix of public and private, rather than from one ingredient or the other.

For instance, the bishop complains, with ample reason, that inner city districts of his diocese are poorly served in respect of health, education and housing, without dwelling on the implications of the fact that these are failures of public provision, not the market. Professor Minford, meanwhile, declares that because of inefficiencies of provision the NHS should be dismantled and replaced by a system of compulsory insurance; but he finds himself obliged to patch up the equally evident structural inequities of an unregulated market in health by introducing

controls which go far towards recreating something not so very unlike the NHS. Broad doctrinaire lines do not carry us very far, and may carry us astray, in determining what actually needs to be done. That requires detailed attention to particular circumstances, comparisons with places where other methods are followed, and open and strenuous public debate.

Everyone is against poverty, of course, and even the professor is able to concede that the state has a crucial role to play in its relief. The search for efficiency is one in which both sides can concur, at least in principle. But there is a doctrinal divide over what poverty is. The bishop insists that the poverty which "imprisons the spirit" in Liverpool, and cries out for state action, is "relative poverty", unrelated to objective criteria of need. The essays tend to prefer the formula of "involuntary poverty", excluding from the concern of the state those who would in the past have been known as the undeserving poor. The former definition implies an indefinite drive towards equality, regardless of whether this is compatible with the play of the market that the bishop acknowledges as a powerful generator of wealth. The latter is of limited utility as a pointer for policy, because there is never likely to be much agreement, in relation to the unemployed and their dependents, over who is a volunteer and who is not.

Imperfect as they are, the two formulae are to some extent complementary. The bishop's emphasises the real deprivation of whole communities in part of Britain and gives warning that social discontent is a factor that governments neglect at their peril. The essays' formula stresses the inevitable limits to state intervention, and the need to concentrate it on the most vulnerable. Together they provide some hints for effective action in the permanent argument between private and public, which is only an aspect of the wider permanent argument over how best to reconcile fairness and freedom. Neither side ever has a monopoly of right answers in such an argument.

COUNTY HALL'S BUTTERFLIES

This sunshine has brought the first butterflies out on Hampstead Heath. Only a diminished population of the less fastidious species these days breeds in the municipal glades and flutters on the hydrocarbon breeze. When they first explore the territory that has fallen to them, their compound eyes must shine at the sight of so much space, so much greenery to lay eggs on, and so little competition. Little do they know what urban politics has in store for them. On Midsummer's Day thousands of interloping Red Admirals, Painted Ladies and Speckled Woods are to be released on the heath, a cloud darkening the sky, in a project designed to bring delight to Londoners and the local bird population, as well as work to the unemployed tomato growers of Guernsey.

Of course this is all part of the GLC's great forget-me-not campaign, which proceeds with an undeniable flair and a dazzling cast of rare and rainbow-winged participants. Needless to say, the butterflies are no more committed by their involvement to a

particular view of the rights and wrongs of abolition than is the Queen, who has consented to open the Thames Barrier next month for Mr Ken Livingstone (who seems not quite abreast of the constitutional niceties in her case, but has had the grace at least to leave the butterflies above politics, with the news).

It is the reverse of needless to say - before all the gardeners in London start complaining that they did not part with a grossly inflated precept for the GLC to spend feeding up butterflies to attack their pelargoniums - that the insects are a gift from a company in the Channel Islands seeking to make mass releases of lepidoptera a customary expression of public good cheer. At least they will make less mess than the flocks of snow-white doves traditionally released at the rallies of bloodthirsty dictators contemplating war.

Needless, too, would be close pursuit of the symbolic side of the affair. Gaudy, unsteady and imprudent, the butterfly does not spring to mind as a conventional socialist emblem, what-

ever appropriateness it may be felt to have to the GLC in particular; but one can see why the council rejected the ideologically sounder alternative of a mass release of ants.

It is dangerous ground, though. Anything to do with animals is bound to lead to controversy where the British are concerned. Of all the kinds of innocent delight that butterflies provide, counting them is among the most innocent. Industrious nature lovers carry out systematic surveys of butterfly populations year by year, to belabour the authorities with evidence of the ravages of pollution, and for the satisfaction of discerning the underlying ebb and flow of natural life. This year they will have to put away their notebooks and scowl at the host of exquisite but essentially artificial butterflies crowding round their heads. Far from securing their good will, the GLC will make them implacable lobbyists for butterfly largesse to be specified among the miscellaneous activities banned to the doomed metropolitan authorities, by a late amendment to the Paving Bill.

Dignity in the pits

From the Reverend R. H. Marshall
Sir, As a priest who lives and works in a South Yorkshire village which is totally dependent on mining for its existence, I write to express my disappointment at your coverage of the miners' strike. I feel that you have been less than fair and your editorial of April 3 is typical of your approach.

To describe the strikers as "standing for nostalgia and protection... and for unlawfulness and intimidation in the conduct of industrial disputes" is a gross slur on a group of men who daily risk life and limb in some of the most unpleasant working conditions to supply vital fuel for the nation. It also shows a disregard for the truth which is unworthy of a newspaper like *The Times*.

The truth of the matter is that the miners are engaged in a struggle for their futures, the futures of their families and the future of their communities.

It is not at all clear that cutting coal production makes economic sense, but even if it did, has our scale of values become so twisted that the livelihood of individuals, the future of their families and the very existence of whole communities are to be sacrificed on the altar of a particular economic theory?

The mining industry, and indeed any industry, is not only about economics; it is primarily about the human beings who make that industry work. These people have rights which must be respected and

upheld. They have a dignity and respect that is inviolable.

During this dispute the miners have not been treated with dignity and respect. They have instead been deceived by the NCB at Corbywood, pilloried by the press and harassed by the police.

In the meantime these men have been struggling to keep their families with no strike pay and very little assistance from the DHSS. A look around a mining village will soon show the state of hardship which exists. No miner is in this strike for nostalgia. The stakes are too high and the cost enormous.

Yours sincerely,
R. H. MARSHALL
The Clergy House,
Lockwood Road,
Goldthorpe,
South Yorkshire.
April 4.

Voice of experience

From Mr Derek Palmer
Sir, In this village church we try to sing the traditional offices of the Church, Sunday by Sunday, to the best of our abilities and to the highest standards we can achieve. We are, like most church choirs, amateurs who offer our talents freely in the worship of God. It would not occur to anyone to suggest that any loyal member should be excluded on account of advanced years and failing voice.

I find the remarks made (April 17) by the General Secretary of the Guild of Church Musicians mean-

and reprehensible (although I have heard of places where choristers over the age of 60 have been sacked).

God bless the veterans and shame to the Guild of Church Musicians.
Yours faithfully,
DEREK PALMER (Choirmaster, St Helen's, Etwall),
Millside,
Haslam's Lane,
Darley Abbey,
Derby.
April 17.

Terror of the road

From the Reverend Alan Amos
Sir, With reference to the article by your Defence Correspondent, "Electrified smoke-bomb wagon aims to avoid trouble" (April 11), such a description of their brute security depends on where it is aimed, at whom it is aimed, who aims it, and with what they aim.

Eighteen gun ports and accommodation for 10 armed men is scarcely reassuring; nor can I believe the statement "the vehicle is essentially defensive", for its use will depend on those who possess it.

One can hardly rejoice in substantial exports of this vehicle to South America, particularly when according to its marketing director it "would be too big and probably politically unacceptable for many Western countries."

Yours faithfully,
ALAN AMOS,
38 Jean Lane,
Cambridge.
April 12.

Freedom of action at 'The Observer'

From the Director of The Press Council

Sir, Mr Barrie Farnill (April 19) is right in saying there was little about this week's curious incident about *The Observer* which was not foreseen. The foresight extended not just to the general lines of the story, but also to its locale.

When the Press Council gave evidence to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission in 1981 it expressed particular concern that *The Observer's* area of operation and style of management might jeopardise the independence of *The Observer*. The commission's report records that the Press Council drew attention to the special reputation *The Observer* had acquired for its coverage of, and concern for, African affairs.

Recording the Press Council's submission, the commission reported:

Much of the activity of the Lomro group had been centred in Africa and the build-up of its widespread interests in the continent owed much to the political and style of management of Mr Rowland, the chairman and chief executive of Lomro. The council cited the 1976 report of the Department of Trade Inspectors on Lomro as evidence of the scope of the company's involvement with the internal and external politics of various African states.

In view of this involvement the council considered that it would be a matter of serious concern whether, under the control of Lomro, *The Observer* would be free to continue its investigative and frequently critical reporting about Africa. Even more concern might be felt at the extent to which African and international opinion in general would believe that the newspaper retained freedom in reporting and commenting candidly on such events.

It was against that background and in the light of events leading up to the proposed transfer of ownership that the Press Council said it was difficult to have confidence in the assertions made by parties to the transfer concerning the continued independence of the newspaper.

The Press Council therefore suggested that the transfer should only be allowed subject to very strict conditions. It is not only the good faith of the parties but the effectiveness of such conditions that is now on test.

Yours etc,
KENNETH MORGAN, Director.
The Press Council,
1 Salisbury Square, EC4.
April 19.

From the Editor of The Observer

Sir, In your otherwise fair report of my dispute with Mr Rowland (April 19) you do not quote the relevant circulation figures for *The Observer* during my editorship.

I became editor on January 1, 1976. In the month prior to that, December, 1975, the average circulation was 664,978. The estimated circulation for March, 1984, is 813,772, a rise of 22 per cent.

These figures refute Mr Rowland's claim that *The Observer's* circulation has "steadily declined" in this period.

Yours faithfully,
DONALD TREFORD, Editor.
The Observer,
8 St Andrew's Hill, EC4.
April 19.

The Bettaney case

From Mr George J. Mansur

Sir, Whilst not wishing to underestimate the gravity of any high crimes which former MI5 officer Michael Bettaney might have committed in the course of serving his country, I find disturbing the emotive tone of your leading article today (April 17), describing him in such terms as "Satan's Englishman".

Apparently not content with the 23-year period of incarceration which the court has inflicted upon the poor man, the Home Office wishes to impose the further penalty of keeping him apart from the high-security prisoners for the time being because of the "highly sensitive knowledge he possesses".

May one ask to what limits these special security precautions are to be taken? Are his jailors to be issued with ear-plugs lest they be contaminated by any highly sensitive information he may blurt out to them as representatives of the beloved working classes he espouses? And what treatment does the Home Office propose to give to any outsiders to his cell in the form of pipes, windows, grilles, bars etc, that might be used for the imparting of such information?

There comes a stage where justice has to be tempered with mercy and I would suggest that it is counter-productive to impose further penalties to those already inflicted by the Central Criminal Court.

Yours faithfully,
GEORGE J. MANSUR,
6 Old Bemburgh House,
The Point,
Bemburgh,
Isle of Wight.
April 17.

Conjectural physics

From Dr K. L. Dorrington

Sir, Thermodynamics and theology are uneasy sleeping partners ("Science and religion", April 14) but not for the reasons given by the Rev Adam Ford.

His application of the first and second laws of thermodynamics to the universe is a mere conjecture. These laws generalize our experiences of the hot and cold of finite thermodynamic systems which make up the world around us. Whether the universe may be regarded as such a finite system remains unknown.

Ministers of religion should, preach science with caution.

Yours faithfully,
KEITH DORRINGTON,
Hertford College,
Oxford.
April 14.

Outrage at Libyan People's Bureau

From Mr Graham Chaine

Sir, In 1980 the Iranian embassy, now the Libyan, neither atrocity was aimed primarily at British subjects, yet must we not expect such violence to occur on British soil while we maintain diplomatic relations with bloodthirsty, repressive and fanatical regimes?

No doubt there are sound economic and political reasons for maintaining relations with states whose ideologies are detestable to us; but is it not time we began to apply higher considerations?

If we are solely according to materialist principles, must we not expect in return to be treated cynically by regimes with ideological pretensions? We are often said to have lost an empire and not found a role; there is a desperate need in a world of escalating extremism, cynicism, and self-interest for one nation at least to begin to act exclusively according to moral principles.

Yours faithfully,
GRAHAM CHAINE,
47 St Barnabas Road, Cambridge.
April 18.

From Mr Michael Winner

Sir, May I suggest that a memorial is put up to Policewoman Yvonne Fletcher either in St James's Square or on the pavement near the place where she was slaughtered.

Church and poverty

From the Rev Dr William Oddie

Sir, In his article (April 16) contrasting my views on poverty with those of Bishop David Sheppard, Clifford Longley states (rightly) that "There are possibilities here for convergence", but also (wrongly) that "Each tends to talk as if the issue is whether the Church is obliged formally to support or oppose the economic policies of Mrs Margaret Thatcher".

It is precisely my point that the Church should never do any such thing and that the tendency of Christian socialism and of the Church Establishment is generally towards such formal pronouncements. These are normally in favour of interventionist political action, as though this were beyond any possibility of doubt the only available practical solution for the world's problems.

There are, nevertheless, many Christians who disagree that the left necessarily has the answers to these problems and many, too, who would

say that socialism in its various manifestations has caused at least as much suffering as it has cured.

They may be right; certainly, they deserve better than to be treated as moral outcasts. My argument against the idea of an exclusive "bias to the poor" (i.e., the materially disadvantaged) is that if the gospel means anything, it is that there is divine bias to all the people of God without exception; and my disquiet over the leftward political direction of official or semi-official church pronouncements derives from their tendency to unchurch those who disagree.

In Archbishop William Temple's words, "Even though a large majority of Christians hold a particular view, the dissentient minority may well be equally loyal to Christ and equally entitled to be recognized as loyal members of his Church".

Yours sincerely,
WILLIAM ODDIE,
St Cross College,
Oxford.
April 17.

From Mr Paul Gillions

Sir, Diplomatic impunity? Yours faithfully,
PAUL GILLIONS,
47 Westbury Close,
Hitchin,
Hertfordshire.
April 18.

say that socialism in its various manifestations has caused at least as much suffering as it has cured.

They may be right; certainly, they deserve better than to be treated as moral outcasts. My argument against the idea of an exclusive "bias to the poor" (i.e., the materially disadvantaged) is that if the gospel means anything, it is that there is divine bias to all the people of God without exception; and my disquiet over the leftward political direction of official or semi-official church pronouncements derives from their tendency to unchurch those who disagree.

In Archbishop William Temple's words, "Even though a large majority of Christians hold a particular view, the dissentient minority may well be equally loyal to Christ and equally entitled to be recognized as loyal members of his Church".

Yours sincerely,
WILLIAM ODDIE,
St Cross College,
Oxford.
April 17.

Although you say that "this is a world in which the claims of history or occupational comparison have little room", many other groups continue, rightly, to benefit from such links; these include the police, fire service, Armed Forces and judiciary. I cannot recall your newspaper campaigning to break these links.

The job of teaching was independently valued in 1974. Since that day the job has become more demanding and more stressful. Teachers continue to be seen by the public, parents and press as having considerable responsibility for standards of achievement and of behaviour. Yet you support in your leader the decline in the relative value of that job.

In 1974 the average annual salary of a teacher was £10 less than the average salary of an accountant; today the accountant earns £1,750 more. In 1974 the average weekly salary of a teacher was £16 less than that of a police officer; today the teacher earns £130 a week less.

The morale of teachers is low and has been further depressed by the recent attitude of the employers. Teachers are justifiably angry at the unjust and unfair treatment of their case. Any disruption of education will have been caused by the employers.

Yours faithfully,
DOUG MCABE,
National Union of Teachers,
Hamilton House,
Mabledon Place, WC1.
April 11.

British fleet decline

From the President of the General Council of British Shipping

Sir, I was very glad to see Sir Anthony Griffin's letter (April 16). There is no doubt that, however praiseworthy the economic logic of the Chancellor's changes, a company taxation, the practical effect on British shipping will be a further impetus to the decline in the size of the Merchant Navy.

The consequences of that should worry people outside the industry itself. British shipowners are more exposed than land-based industry to foreign competition. Most of this is subsidised or protected in some way, or receives generous investment and tax incentives.

On the question of tax relief for overseas earnings, may I make two points. (a) Seafarers had special concessions long before business travellers and that baby has now been thrown out with the business man's bathwater, and (b) most of our North-west European competitors give tax concessions of one kind or another to their officers and ratings.

Whatever the logic of the Chancellor's proposals, or the scale of exploitation by individuals of the concessions, seafarers will lose between £500 and £1,500 per annum in take-home pay, depending on their rank.

Simple amendments to the Finance Bill restoring some measure of investment incentive and some element of tax relief to seafarers on their overseas earnings would go a long way towards making those concerned with British shipping feel that the Government had an interest in its survival.

Yours faithfully,
R. W. TOOKEY, President,
General Council of British Shipping,
30-32, St Mary Axe, EC3.

'Our' heritage may mean theirs

From Professor Thurstan Shaw

Sir, Mr Russell Chamberlin (April 17) says he has never been to Nigeria; I worked there for 12 years. What he and others like him do not realise is how members of newly-emergent nations feel about cultural property which originated in their countries but which is now held in one of the older, richer countries.

How should we feel if foreigners had taken our Crown Jewels, Stonehenge and the Sutton Hoo treasure, at a time when we were powerless to prevent it? It is entirely reasonable and natural that emergent nations should feel passionately about these things, and need them to establish their own identity and write their own history.

The authorities who cling on to these foreign treasures disregard the fact that in many cases these objects hold spiritual, cultural, emotional and aesthetic values for the people of the country of origin. How should we feel if Argentina held Magna Carta and HMS Victory, or how would the Americans feel if the Declaration of Independence was held by Panama? Have we no imagination?

In the debate on this question, I suggest there is a distinction to be made between objects from Europe and objects from Third World countries. We claim righteousness for having given such countries their independence and to be giving many of them financial aid, yet we hang on to their property as if the conditions of colonial times still obtained.

What these countries want is their own cultural property, to contribute to the process of growing to national maturity - not the Chippendale chairs or whatever, patronisingly suggested by Mr Chamberlin.

It is, of course, a good thing for people to be able to see the material culture of other countries. This is easily reconciled with the return of originals because replicas are now so good that only experts know the difference. Originals are better studied by experts in the milieu which gave them birth and they should be more accessible than they now are to the indigenous scholars of the countries of origin.

However, wherever objects of cultural value are kept, considerations of conservation and security must be paramount and each case has to be evaluated on its merits.

The argument is commonly put forward that African countries, with histories of coups, countercoups, corruption and civil war, are so much less stable than countries of the West and North. Yet it is very hard to predict where the best security will lie.

If Schieman had not illegally smuggled his so-called treasure of Priam of Turkey and given it to the Berlin Museum, we might still be able to set eyes upon it; it disappeared in the chaos at the end of the last war.

The arguments for the security of the British Museum rest on pretty shaky grounds in 1984: since the deployment of cruise and Pershing missiles western Europe has become the most dangerous place on earth; one SS20 within a mile or two of the British Museum and bang goes a big chunk of our cultural heritage of mankind; military strategy would suggest that dispersal gives better security.

Yours faithfully,
THURSTAN SHAW,
The Athenaeum,
Pall Mall, SW1.
April 17.

'Political' advertising

From Mr Peter Hall

Sir, Your leading article (April 13) unjust and unfair treatment of their case. Any disruption of education will have been caused by the employers.

Yours faithfully,
DOUG MCABE,
National Union of Teachers,
Hamilton House,
Mabledon Place, WC1.
April 11.

All the indications are that a substantial majority of the people most directly affected - those who live in the areas - want to keep their elected councils. There are even indications that a majority of commercial interests do as well.

Rightly fearing the chaos and extra costs likely to result from the Government's stubborn refusal to plan for any sensible form of replacement for the axed councils. As such the councils concerned have every right to spend their ratepayers' money on trying to achieve something a majority of them clearly want. In any case, the condemned experimental peanuts compared with the likely extra costs of abolition.

Yours faithfully,
P. HALL,
Fairlight,
48 Station Road,
West Byfleet,
Surrey.
April 13.

Post haste

From Mr E. N. Houlton

Sir, Anyone inclined to find fault with the National Health Service may care to consider the following.

My hearing aid came apart on Wednesday night, at midday on Thursday, posted it to the appropriate department at the North Riding Infirmary (still, I gather, so-called, thank God) at Middlesbrough. I got it back, mended (and with 12 new batteries) by the first post (8.15 am) this morning, Saturday - literally by return.

There are no words adequate for the efficiency, courtesy, and promptitude of the hearing-aid department at Middlesbrough. Nor, may I say, for the Post Office. Could any other post office anywhere have done so well?

Yours,
E. N. HOULTON,
15 Ryelands Grove,
Bingley Road,
Heaton,
Bradford,
West Yorkshire.
April 14.

12,13
Travel: On the waterfront - ferry to the Faroes: fair wind for St Kilda; learning to sail the hard way; Lindisfarne the holy

14,15
In the Garden: Spring colour at Liverpool '84; Values: Sunday trading; Drink on Easter wines; Review: Video cassettes

THE TIMES Saturday

16,17
Competition results: Where the Wild Things Are; Prize jumbo crossword; Preview of theatre, film, galleries; Bridge; Chess

19,20
Family Life: Clubs for children; Critics' choice of Music and Dance; Collecting 'golden oldies'; and The Week Ahead

21-27 APRIL 1984 A WEEKLY GUIDE TO LEISURE, ENTERTAINMENT AND THE ARTS

Between now and October millions of people will visit English country gardens. Michael Young finds out why

Flower and glory of a cultivated life



Pictures by Peter Beaton

Spring splash: The orchard at Sissinghurst, created by Vita Sackville-West and Harold Nicolson

April is the cruellest month, so T. S. Eliot would have us believe. For Rosemary Verey, who gardens four acres at Barnsley House in Gloucestershire, and garden owners like her, April is the busiest month. A month of frenetic activity, as preparations for the coming season's onslaught of garden visitors gather momentum.

However, at Barnsley House, a cruel wind does still whip in from the east. Spring is late this year. Beneath Barnsley House, sheltered from the cutting east wind is a warm, dank room, where thousands of freshly germinated seeds bask in their 12 hours of artificial daylight. In a number of potting sheds tucked out of sight of the main garden, young gardeners busily pot on last year's rooted cuttings with a speed and dexterity which is amazing.

Other gardeners attend to the borders, while in the herb garden, close to the house, rue and sage have been cut back hard into the old wood to encourage new growth. Above them the roses have been pruned and tied in. In just a few weeks' time this garden will be paradise.

The season of garden visiting is upon us. Last year National Trust (NT) gardens received seven million visitors, and if its houses with gardens are included the figure rises to twenty million.

The National Garden Scheme, which organizes the opening of gardens for charity, has 1,700 entries in its current guide, four-fifths of them private gardens. Elizabeth Lonsdale, the scheme's secretary, links its popularity to "the urge to peep over our neighbour's garden wall which is strong in all of us". The private garden is particularly alluring. "One feels that one has really been invited in by the owners."

This season sees two initiatives to feed the British public's seemingly insatiable hunger for visiting gardens. Last month the English Tourist Board launched its "A Celebration of English Gardens" at Sutton Place, Surrey, to coincide with the opening on May 2 of the International Garden Festival in Liverpool.

Merseyside Development Corporation's 250-acre gardening extravaganza on the banks of the Mersey.

For some an English country garden is purely a place in which to see plants growing. For others it is nothing more than a congenial destination in an expensive day out. For a few, the fortunate ones, the garden is an emotional trigger.

One of the few is Sir Geoffrey Jellicoe, the genius behind Sutton Place. In what has been described as the greatest garden since Chatsworth, he has created what he calls "a jumping-off ground for the imagination". His life's work is alive with its principle: a garden designed to cross the mind of modern man while lifting him to an experience far greater than that found in everyday life.

his own garden in Long Acre, London, he knew precisely what he was creating, the title of his major work tells us: *Paradisi in Sole Paradisus Terrestris*.

But gardening as we know it owes more to the Victorians. Thousands of medium-sized houses were built for prosperous traders and professional gentlemen who had both the inclination and time to cultivate their gardens. The trend continued this century with a dramatic increase in home ownership and the number of gardens. With an affluent and mobile society, and the Englishman's keen eye for gardening matters, it was inevitable that we should become a nation of passionate gardeners and discriminating garden visitors.

But why do we flock in droves to other people's gardens? Janette Gallagher, a former researcher at Leeds Polytechnic, recently put this question to over 600 garden visitors. Many were unable to give a specific answer. They talked of plants and plant associations as being important, but inevitably the conversation turned to the tranquillity found within a garden. Gradually it emerged that the appeal of the gardens to most people was a spiritual one, something that was too elusive to define in any other way.

Since the Second World War, some gardens have become more popular than others. The success, for instance, of Hidcote, Great Dixter and Sissinghurst is probably because they contain a number of linked intimate enclosures each with their own characteristic planting. Here, the visitor can relate what he sees to his own garden. At Sissinghurst, in Kent, for example, the exuberance of the White Garden with its riot of roses, campanulas and many other plants interwoven with various grey and silver foliage, provokes an emotional response from the visitor which is hard to rival elsewhere.

This intimacy and excitement is a lesson for us all. What gardeners have not seen the most humble plant lifted to the realms of something special through original and inspired association? My own pocket-book is crammed with ideas and every other visitor at Sissinghurst seems to be clutching a pencil in one hand and a notebook in the other.

The answer to the question why people open their gardens to the public is equally tantalizing. Vita Sackville-West, who together with her husband, Harold Nicolson, created what is probably the finest English garden of this century at Sissinghurst, was in no doubt. The English, she believed, were a nation of passionate gardeners with something in their blood which bred both generosity and an inner tranquillity.

At a time when the country was poised for war Vita saw the visitors to Sissinghurst as the true peacemakers - gentle men and women. A nation, she wrote in 1938, that loves flowers so profoundly must surely have something very unbellicose in its make-up. Yet, at the same time, both she and Nicolson delighted in referring cruelly to the visitors as "the shillings", a shilling being the price of admission.

During the first weekend that Sissinghurst was opened to the public in May 1939, 800 people enjoyed the wild exuberance of her garden. When the National Trust took over Sissinghurst in 1968 the annual number of

visitors totalled 26,000. By 1981 that figure had climbed to 130,000 and the beauty of the garden was in danger of being damaged. Shorter opening hours and higher entrance charges have helped to reduce the number of visitors to a more manageable level yet even so Sissinghurst remains one of the most popular gardens to visit. No doubt the romance and notoriety surrounding Vita's many liaisons is an added attraction.

Michael Flower, whose home Arley Hall in Cheshire has been in his family for over 500 years, has also noticed a significant increase in the number of visitors. Over 40,000 people visited Arley Hall last year yet the garden hardly ever makes a profit. "To maintain an historic garden you either have to be very rich or extremely benevolent," he is neither, he says.

The English Tourist Board's promotion drive is an opportunity not to be missed, he believes, and his four gardeners are told to have an eye as much for the visitors as the flowers. "The grounds must be absolutely perfect at all times if the visitors are to be attracted. They know what they want and they are becoming increasingly more demanding when it comes to information."

Flower and his staff are equal

to the challenge. Local advertising, direct mail and party organizations are an important part of life at Arley Hall. But the real prize is to have your garden featured on BBC television's *Gardener's World*, a feat which Flower achieved last year. For weeks afterwards visitors flocked to Arley Hall. "In gardening terms it was equivalent to winning the football pools."

Flower is angry that as a nation we have been slow to recognize that historic gardens are part of our heritage. "If the roof blows off a listed building

grants are available to help put it back. If an historic garden needs major restoration then you are on your own," he says.

Lord Gibson, the chairman of the National Trust, is sympathetic to Flower's point of view. Gardens he knows are open-ended commitments and much harder and more expensive to preserve than houses. He is wary about the NT taking on gardens without property attached. "The problem in keeping an historic garden going is to remain faithful to the original owner's intentions."

At Sissinghurst, the NT was

lucky because two of the gardeners who worked with Vita Sackville-West are still there working to the spirit, if not the letter, of her original intentions. At Hidcote, in Gloucestershire, the story is different. "There isn't anybody there who actually knew the original owner, Lawrence Johnson. What we therefore have is creative preservation," he says.

Michael Flower and other owners of historic gardens can look to the National Heritage Act as a source of some hope. Earlier this month the new Historic Buildings and Monuments Commission assumed some responsibility for historic gardens. The Historic Houses Association, not without success, lobbied long and hard to have gardens included within the scope of the act and the powers are there to allow the commission to make grants available to historic gardens. However, one of the main problems for the commissioners will be identifying an historic garden, and they have already begun to compile a register of gardens. A small but significant step.

Lord Gibson, a passionate gardener himself, also opens his grounds at Penns in the Rocks, Sussex, several times during the

summer and enjoys having visitors and garden enthusiasts on his property. The garden - part formal, part wild - requires two gardeners and the number of cars in the field by the ha-ha on a warm August day is evidence of its popularity. Almost casually, Lord Gibson dismisses his garden's attractions: "People like to get out and about. They just like to go somewhere with an objective in mind. Somewhere nice to walk."

Is a garden a work of art? Many visitors would think so and among those directly involved with gardens the question is debated and refined. Adam Caplin, a young man of tireless energy who helps to run the innovative Camden Garden Centre in north London, is adamant on the subject. "By definition a work of art is static whereas a garden is ephemeral," and it is this static quality which he finds in landscape gardens. "When I look at a landscape garden it is as though I am looking at a picture. There is a sense of history and heritage but somehow they lack the relevance which has made smaller more intimate gardens so popular over recent years."

For Caplin garden visiting is an activity of supreme pleasure and the great seasonal change

never fails to lift his spirits. Sutton Place has a similar effect on visitors. Using visual puns, Sir Geoffrey Jellicoe set out to create an environment that would engender both sensory and intellectual excitement. The appeal to the emotions that one experiences when walking round this garden is unique and Jellicoe's artistry encourages slow contemplation.

The more one knows beforehand about the planning of Sutton Place, the more one will appreciate the journey from the house through the Paradise Garden and on into the Moss Garden. Here Jellicoe has made an environment to evoke the moods of childhood, fantasy and memory. The garden is, Jellicoe says, "a simple means of escape". He is in no doubt that this is a need people want satisfied when visiting a garden. It is something from the old world, something slightly old-fashioned into which we can effortlessly slip. A place in which to make that all important "imaginative leap".

Of the visitors to Sissinghurst, Vita Sackville-West wrote: "Between them and myself a particular form of courtesy survives, a gardener's courtesy, in a world where courtesy is giving place to rougher things."



Growth industry: Stephen Battell, head gardener at Penns, Sussex



Rosemary Verey employs four gardeners at Barnsley House

A guide to where their gardens grow

This is a selection of some of the most attractive gardens around the country.

Hidcote Manor Garden, Mickleton, Gloucestershire. Series of formal gardens around a seventeenth-century house. Superb hedges, rare trees and shrubs. Open until end of Oct, daily, excluding Tues and Fri, 11am-7pm. Admission £1.90, children 50p.

Barnsley House, Barnsley, near Cirencester, Gloucestershire. Old garden with shrubs, trees, herbaceous borders, knot garden, laburnum walk, kitchen garden. Plants for sale. Open all year, Wed, 10am-6pm, but 2pm-7pm on first Sunday in May, June and July. Adm 70p, pensioners 50p.

Stourhead, Stourton, near Mere, Wiltshire. Celebrated eighteenth-century landscape gardens with lakes and temples; many rare trees and shrubs. Open all year, daily 8am-7pm. Adm £1.20, ch 80p.

Barnington Court, Bminster, Somerset. Beautiful hamstone house surrounded by gardens with spring bulbs, borders, orchard, walled garden. Open Apr 22 to Sept 28. Gardens, Sun, Mon, Tues and Wed, 2pm-5.30pm. Adm £1. Sissinghurst Castle Gardens, near Sissinghurst, Kent. Superb garden

created by late Vita Sackville-West and Harold Nicolson. Spring bulbs, herb garden, mixed and exuberant planting within small enclosures. Open until Oct 15. Closed Mon, including bank holidays. Tues-Fri, 1pm-6.30pm. Sat-Sun 10am-6.30pm. Adm Sun £2.60, ch £1.30. Tues-Sat £2.20, ch £1.10.

Arley Hall, between Northwich and Knutsford, Cheshire. Varied garden with two herbaceous borders, roses, avenue of clipped box. Open until Oct 7. Tues-Sun during June, July and Aug noon-6pm, other months 2pm-6pm. Adm £1.20, ch 60p.

Claremont Landscape Garden, Esher, Surrey. Earliest surviving English landscape garden, recently restored, begun by Vanbrugh and Bridgeman before 1720 and extended by Kent: lake, grotto, avenues. Open all year excl Dec 25 and Jan 1. April to end of Oct 9am-7pm. Adm 60p, ch 30p.

Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, Richmond, Surrey. Magnificent collection of plants and trees, glasshouses, lakes. Open all year excl Dec 25 and Jan 1, from 10am until dusk. Adm 15p.

Great Dixter, Northiam, Sussex. Home of gardening writer

Christopher Lloyd. Topiary, sunken garden, wide variety of plants, clematis. House by Lutyens. Open until Oct 14. Tues-Sun 2pm-6pm. Adm £1.40, ch 40p.

Denmans, Fontwell, near Arundel, West Sussex. Walled garden extravagantly planted for all-year-round interest. Open until Oct 28. Sat-Sun 2pm-6pm. Adm 75p.

Castle Drago, Dreveston, near Chagford, Devon. Terraced garden based on design by Lutyens. Miles of splendid walks. Open until Oct, daily 11am-6pm. Garden £1.

Beth Chatton Garden, Elmstead Market, near Colchester, Essex. Garden of unusual plants created by Beth Chatto. Water features, unusual plants for sale from on-site nursery. Open all year but not Sun or bank holidays. 9am-6pm. Adm 50p.

Packwood House, Hockley Heath, Warwickshire. Outstanding topiary, walled garden and colourful formal flower garden in grounds of Tudor home. Open until Sept, Wed-Sun, 2pm-6pm. Gardens 80p.

Rousham, Steeple Ashton, Oxfordshire. Eighteenth-century William Kent landscape with classical buildings, cascades, statues, 30 acres of woodlands. Open all year, 10am-6pm. Adm £1.

Sutton Place, Guildford, Surrey. Recently created garden by Sir Geoffrey Jellicoe surrounding 1520s house. Paradise garden, moss garden, surreal garden. Open May 1 to Sept 30, 10am-6pm, by appointment only. Tues-Sat, Adm £2. Tel: 0483 504455.

READING MATTER
The following books list details of gardens open to the public:
A Celebration of English Gardens, published by The English Tourist Board, 4 Grosvenor Gardens, London SW1 (£1.75).
Gardens Open to the Public in England and Wales, published by The National Gardens Scheme, 57 Lower Belgrave Street, London SW1 (£1.10 inc p&p).
The National Trust Properties Open in 1984, published by The National Trust, 42 Queen Anne's Gate, London SW1 (70p inc p&p).
Historic Houses, Castles and Gardens in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, from ABC Historic Publications, Oldhill, London Road, Dunstable, Bedfordshire (£2.95 inc p&p).
Gardens to Visit, published by Gardener's Sunday, White Witches, 8 Mapstone Close, Glastonbury, Somerset (70p inc p&p).

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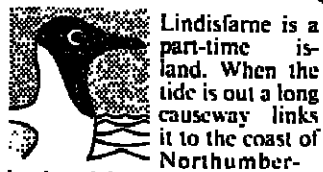
TV1/04/84

Edited by Shona Crawford Poole

TRAVEL/1

All at sea on home waters: To celebrate Easter, the start of the domestic holiday season, intrepid pilgrims take the routes to the isles...

Vast views and sand dunes on Holy Island



Lindisfarne is a part-time island. When the tide is out a long causeway links it to the coast of Northumberland and it becomes a part of the main. Then the sea returns, sweeping across the sands to engulf the causeway, and the place becomes Lindisfarne, the Holy Island.

Saints have lived on Lindisfarne. St Aidan came here from Iona in AD 634 to found his mission, and St Cuthbert, his successor, gave the place fame. From here, missionaries went out and carried Christianity to the pagan kingdoms of Saxon England, and the monk Eadfrith laboured here for years to create the Lindisfarne Gospels, a work of piety and art, which is now one of the treasures of the British Museum. This is an historic spot, and although the monks are long gone, their influence remains to make Lindisfarne, as the poet put it, "a place where faith seems valid".

The Holy Island is a pretty place. All vast views and sand dunes thatched with marram grass, where the sea pounds in along the shore urged on by the ceaseless tugging of the wind. It is small, a bare six miles in circumference, but central, for all around it lie other famous places. In sight, to the north, are the ramparts of Berwick-upon-Tweed, the key to the Borders. Off to the south, the bird sanctuaries of the Farne Islands lie flat against the blue sea, and looming over all, just six miles away, the mighty castle at Bamburgh still holds the shore. On a clear day, little Lindisfarne can seem the centre of the world.

St Aidan undeterred by this 'obstinate' race

I saw none of this when coming across the causeway at nightfall, past the little refuge, high on stilts, which offers shelter to those motorists unwise enough to attempt the crossing when the tide is on the flood, and so to the village centre. The small village was dark and quiet, with not a soul about, except at the Manor House Hotel, which was ablaze with lights and offered a good dinner, a comfortable bed and, by way of diversion, Domino the dog, an expert at catching bar mats whizzed across the room. You can get to bed early on Lindisfarne.

Fewer than 200 people live on Lindisfarne today, and they live by the fishing. As on most islands, theirs is a close community and slow to accept strangers: one woman who has lived for 75 years on Lindisfarne is still not really an islander. There is an echo from the past in that. The first monk to visit Northumberland returned to Iona in disgust, declaring the inhabitants "uncivilized, barbarian, and obstinate". St Aidan luckily was made of sterner stuff.

Today there is summer tourism, a few shops, a mead distillery and three hotels - but no policeman. The tale is told of the time the mainland police came to the island and caught all the pubs open after hours. It took hours to issue the summonses and by the time they left the tide had covered the causeway, forcing them to remain on the island overnight.

That proved difficult. All the hotels seemed suddenly full, the cafe closed, and the pubs, naturally enough, were shut. It must have been a long cold night down by the causeway, and the police have never been back.

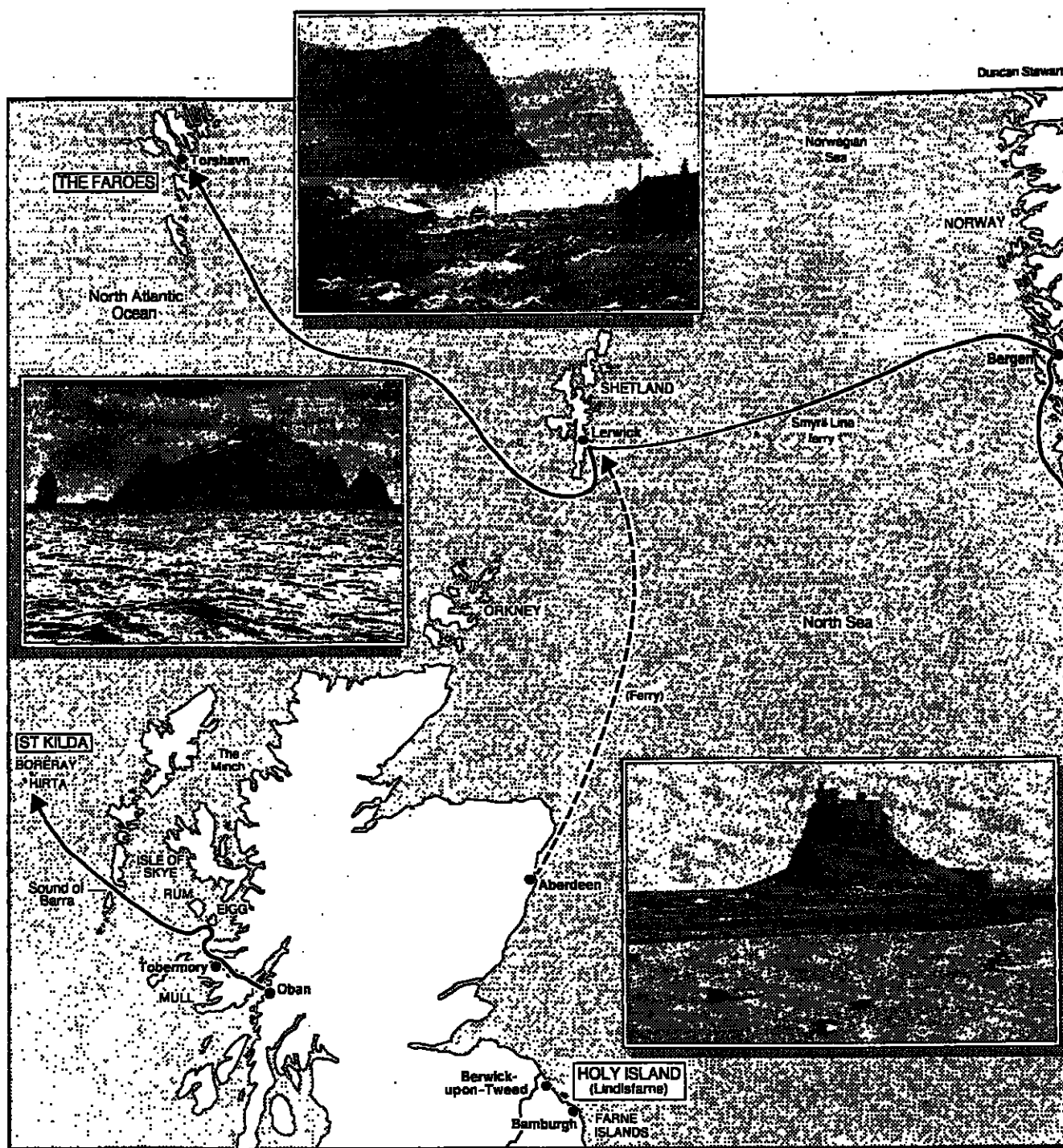
Lindisfarne is lovely in the daylight, and I was out before breakfast to visit the ruined Priory. This is not the one that Aidan built. Harried relentlessly by the Vikings, the Saxon monks fled in 875, carrying with them the bones of St Cuthbert. They wandered for seven years, as the raids continued, before they finally found safety in Durham. "If there were a thousand tongues in every head", wrote one at the time, "they could not tell all we have endured at the hands of those valiant, wrathful, purely pagan people".

After the Conquest, in 1082, the descendants of those wrathful Vikings came to Lindisfarne and built the present Benedictine priory. The Benedictines stayed until the Dissolution of 1537, after which the priory stones were quietly filtered away to build Lindisfarne Castle, which overlooks the harbour.

Today the Priory stands in ruins, open to the sky, but it is still a beautiful, evocative place. From here you can walk to the islet called St Cuthbert's Island, where the saint went to pray or meditate, and close by stands the island church the Benedictines built, surrounded by the wind-eroded tombstones of the island families. Inside, the north aisle is the fishermen's aisle, reserved for menfolk only: their wives must keep to the nave. The church contains copies of the Lindisfarne Gospels, and before the altar lies a marvellous carpet reproducing one of the decorative pages from the Gospel of St Mark.

Outside, the sharp air sparkles, and the birds are everywhere. Gulls and oystercatchers swoop and cry overhead, while offshore the eiders, St Cuthbert's ducks as they are called hereabouts, bob about on the incoming tide. I saw two seals looping through the waves as I walked past the harbour and along the road to Lindisfarne Castle.

This castle, a splendid pile, stands high on a hard spur of rock, a portion of the dolerite



Outward bound (clockwise from the top): A bleak view, the Faroes; Lindisfarne, the holy place; St Kilda looms large

Great Whin Sill which underpins Northumberland, forced up through the island sandstone when the Earth was young. The castle dates from 1542 but looks older. It is one of those places Cromwell's men knocked about a bit, was besieged in the Civil War, captured briefly by troops of the Old Pretender, served later as a garrison and coastguard lookout, and then fell into decay.

It makes a marvellous sight, a romantic fortress etched hard against the blue sky. At the turn of the century it attracted the

attention of Edward Hudson, then the proprietor of *Countryside*, who hired the architect Edwin Lutyens to restore the castle and create a comfortable home within the walls. Lindisfarne was Lutyens's first castle and he did a splendid job.

Today it belongs to the National Trust and contains much fine furniture and many examples of Lutyens's work, while offering marvellous views over the island from the heights of the Upper Battery.

From the battery, visitors can see out to the Farnes, even to

the Longstone light where Grace Darling went out one stormy night and rowed herself into history. She is buried in the church below Bamburgh. To the north lies Scotland, with a glimpse of the Cheviots on a clear day, while there below lies the Holy Island, dreaming away in the sunshine and still a place apart 1,300 years after Aidan first found it.

Rob Neillands

Lindisfarne lies 12 miles south of Berwick-upon-Tweed and six miles

Frenetic voyage to a fairy-tale land of the North



1 sing of a land whose 44,000 inhabitants attribute their renowned good humour to the cathartic national pastimes of football and clubbing whales to death; where potatoes are grown upside down and served with such native delicacies as puffin and wind-dried blubber; and where tomorrow never comes, probably because it is too cold.

These are the Faroe Islands, of which there are 21 in the North Atlantic midway between Shetland and Iceland. Relatively few British ever visit them, partly because tourism there is less than a national priority, although there are a few islanders who have vague ideas about putting a little more effort into it. Hotels are scarce and expensive, there is almost nothing to do, and restrictions on alcohol or near-Islamic severity make it almost impossible to get a drink.

For most of the year the only way to get there from here is by flying to Copenhagen for a connecting flight or ferry. In the summer, however, you can get a ferry from Aberdeen to Lerwick in the Shetland Islands, and then transfer to a ship run by the Smyril Line, run by a Faroese collective.

The Norröna is an amiable old scow that used to ply a rather less demanding route between Malmö and Trondheim. Last year, refitted and rejuvenated, it embarked on a frantic 14-week season during which it sailed backwards and forwards between Hanstholm (Denmark), Bergen, Seydisfjörður (Iceland) and the little port of Scrabster (on the north-eastern tip of Scotland), with frequent calls at Torshavn, capital of the Faroes. This year Scrabster has been scratched from the itinerary and replaced by Lerwick.

The Faroes are superb sailors, which is just as well under the circumstances and an excellent reason why they should account for virtually the entire officer class of the Danish navy and merchant fleets.

Other Scandinavians, however, tend to be a bit rude about their organizational and management capabilities: how many Faroese it takes to change a lightbulb, that sort of thing. But they are being unfair. Take a vessel of 8,000 tons with space for more than 1,000 passengers and 250 cars: allow a maximum turn-around time of four hours in any port; add the need to clean 800 berths, restock and generally turn the ship inside-out as well as around at least once every 24 hours - and you have a logistical problem calling for some attention to detail.

Most of the time it works, somehow: but on a crowded crossing the early hours of the voyage in particular can turn hideous, with the clamour of over-excited Europeans waving their tickets and demanding cabins long since occupied by someone else. Those taking a cabin for more than one leg of the week-long circular voyage are advised to stand ready to repel boarders, who are apt to turn up accompanied by a distracted steward with a pass-key.

The good naturedness of the crew seems generally to avert the worst of the passengers' wrath, and once the initial Babel has subsided the atmosphere is not unlike that of any cross-Channel ferry.

The Norröna rides well, a welcome change from its predecessor, the Smyril, which lumbered through these fierce waters for almost 10 years before being relegated to a more appropriate local service in the Faroes. The Smyril gained an unfortunate reputation for inducing seasickness, because it was on the small side and lacked stabilizers.

One legacy of those days is that the fares do not include food. They used to but so many passengers were too sick to eat that it seemed logical to make meals optional. There is now a cafeteria, where the food is overpriced and poor, and a more attractive restaurant which offers good breakfasts, a magnificent cold table for about £5, and charming service.

Spectacular route through North Sea oilfields

If I had to go through it all again, I would. But I would allow myself more time so that I could spend a few days idling my way through the scenic splendour of Scotland to Aberdeen, whence the ferry to Lerwick departs. I would also book in advance either the full cruise or a few days in the Faroes, where I could pick up the ship on its return journey to Lerwick. Either option would last just over a week, and the timing would be flexible because the ship calls at Torshavn and Lerwick twice a week.

Anyone who listens to the Radio 4 shipping forecasts will know that these are waters which catch the worst of our weather. But summers in the northern latitudes are not invariably inferior to our own, and can often be better. Last summer the views from the Norröna were breathtaking.

The Faroes themselves are fairy-tale islands painted in primary colours, with air like wine and light of a purity unattainable outside of some of the remotest Hebrides, most of which are at least as hard to get to, and have even fewer amenities or offer, when you arrive. Bus and boat services among the islands are excellent, and no point is more than a day's return journey from the capital. For passengers with enough to contemplate a week on the Norröna, the approach to the various ports of call provide long stretches of spectacular coastline and the route between Torshavn and Bergen, through the North Sea oilfields, is truly majestic.

The Faroes are more or less resigned to being the butt of Scandinavian jokes. In any case they have the last laugh: an idyllic life in a beautiful country where nothing much ever happens and where superpowers are unlikely to take much of an interest for very long, they are prosperous and healthy, and even the drink problem is surmountable given a certain amount of ingenuity.

Although Europeans find the ferry service useful - so much so that some legs of the voyage can become uncomfortably crowded - the British connection is not passing and Smyril Line is keen to attract more of us. A warm, if bemused, welcome is guaranteed.

Tony Samstag

For details of fares on the Norröna contact P & O Ferries, Orkney and Shetland Services, P & O Ferry Terminal, Aberdeen AB9 8DL (0224-574915). The Smyril Line's head office is PO Box 370, 3800 Torshavn, Faroes (010-45-42 15900). P & O Ferries brochure Orkney and Shetland Islands Services features the service.

Philip Bartlett

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Where sheep and gannets rule between the lonely sea and sky



We sailed for St Kilda, on the yacht Maragay, a south-westerly from Oban for the Sound of Mull where we dropped anchor in the dark. The following morning we sailed sedately into Tobermory, Mull's main village and the St Tropez of Scotland, the right holiday makes it an idyllic place, a semicircle of seagulls, tackle shops and trees, a perfect spot to watch Scotland's yachting world go by. According to music blares pleasantly from a seafront shop as those in transit enjoy the early-morning sun or stock up with water and fuel.

Out of Tobermory and beyond the Ardnamurchan lighthouse, the westernmost point of the British mainland, the traffic thins dramatically in what is perhaps Scotland's finest yacht cruising area. The islands of Skye, Eigg and Canna

etch the skyline and all offer superb and safe anchorages when the right wind. This time we chose Eigg - fresh Dublin Bay prawns from local fishermen and a chance to climb the Scurr of Eigg, a superb prow of rock which reminded me of pictures of Roraima, a mountain in Guyana notable as the setting of the Conan Doyle adventure, *The Lost World*. It is also a magnificent viewpoint. This was the west coast at its best: a glass sea dotted with islands and occasional small boats, the mainland beyond indented by some of the most picturesque lochs in Scotland; to the west, the thin line of the Outer Hebrides clearly visible.

We sailed for the Outer Hebrides in the morning sun, passing through the Sound of Barra before making a northerly course for St Kilda through the night. Two-hour stints at the helm give plenty of time to reflect. There is no shipping here (west coast commercial traffic keeps to the Minch) but an incredible phosphorescence from the sea and the long and deep Atlantic rollers which do not penetrate farther east.

It is 50 miles from the Sound of Barra to St Kilda. Company slowly appears: gannets. A quarter of the world's population of these birds lives on St Kilda, flying far afield to Rum and beyond in search of fish. Large and dazzling white but for their black wingtips, they are magnificent birds, our version of the albatross. They are also unerring navigators - through the night, increasing numbers passed Maragay, confirming our course.

St Kilda appeared suddenly as the mist cleared at midday - the main island dead ahead and quite close, a last and bold uprising of the land before the edge of the continental shelf. Only Rockall lies between here and America. To the right Boreray, even more remote and rarely landed on, with its two magnificent sea stacks, Stac Lee and Stac an Armin. Stac Lee shimmers on the horizon like a Himalayan peak covered in snow - the droppings from the largest gannet colony in the world.

St Kilda is a group rather than a single island. The main island, Hirta, has signs of

human habitation dating back to prehistoric times and the other three islands also show signs of occupation, though whether they were actually inhabited or merely visited is less clear. The main monuments are the "cleats", stone and turf buildings where the seabirds the St Kildans lived on were dried. They march up the hillsides, random and improbable, some surely built from habit or for some other forgotten reason.

Growing respect for hardy rock-climbers

Surprisingly perhaps, the St Kildans were no fishermen but there was agriculture of a sort. In the still evening light, one may pick out the lines of lazy beds, dug ridges and furrows in the land, dotted here and there above the cliffs.

If the St Kildans were not fishermen they were certainly seamen and rock-climbers of some stature. They were rock-climbers by necessity, gathering for food the huge numbers of gannets, fulmars, puffins and

other seabirds which nest in the large and treacherously loose cliffs which virtually encircle the islands. There is evidence that they were also the first people in Britain to do it occasionally for fun. Trying it ourselves, our respect grew.

Climbs start from sea level and generally involve jumps from an inflatable rubber dinghy straight on to wet and slimy rocks. Even in dead calm, a four or five-foot swell adds to the excitement. If one can make 20 or 30 feet above sea level, the worst is usually over, but the consequences of a mistake could be extremely serious.

St Kilda is the only part of northern Britain which was not covered by the last ice sheet, and it shows. The islands and stacks rise straight from the Atlantic with an abruptness unique in the British Isles. No gently sloping beaches here, no rocks to cling to, and hospital treatment is many miles away - that is, if the weather allows the helicopter to set out.

But the rewards are great. We landed on Soay, one of the minor islands, in near-perfect weather and immediately sen-

sed that here was a land unused to man, almost completely protected as it was by monstrous cliffs and grey seas. A forgotten place. A sense of urgency accompanied us as we scrambled up, disturbing the flocks of wild Soay sheep (which like all primitive breeds are reminiscent more of goats and antelopes than the white wooliness of English) and puzzling at a great cube built of stone - who knows when and for what purpose?

Later we climbed Connachair, the summit of Hirta and under the influence of everything which makes up the peculiar appeal of the St Kilda group. Below, the twin settlements in which men had struggled for a living since time immemorial until the final evacuation in 1930 everywhere else and the remains of more substantial buildings rising out of the rough moorland. To the north, Soay, and to the east, Boreray with its two great white sea stacks.

Nearer at hand, groups of brown wild sheep occasionally giving a "sho, sho" call of alarm. Beyond them, the cliffs and the wheezy cries of the birds. Behind, the incongruous outlines of the army rocket-tracking station which nestles just beneath the summit. And over all, the silence of a held breath; a rare day on St Kilda, all the finer for it, as the islands wait for autumn winds and the return of the Atlantic fury only temporarily withheld. It was time to leave before the Atlantic, and St Kilda seas, remembered.

On the night passage we saw again the lights of the army rocket range on Benbecula, and hoped they would not be firing at us. If you inform them of your position the computer as a target not to be hit. Or you keep yourself to yourself and assume that the chance of a random hit is very small. We preferred to remain incognito and headed south for Barra head on a fresh breeze.

Philip Bartlett

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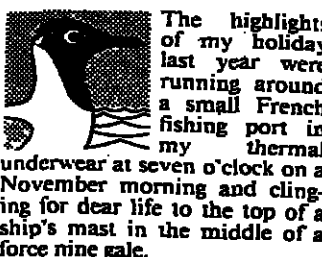
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TRAVEL/2

... and sample a tough cruise on a training ship

A taste of fright to relieve the landlubber's boredom



The highlights of my holiday last year were running around a small French fishing port in my thermal underwear at seven o'clock on a November morning and clinging for dear life to the top of a ship's mast in the middle of a force nine gale.

It was an adventure holiday with a difference - two weeks as a trainee crew member on board the Sir Winston Churchill, one of the Sail Training Association's three-masted schooners.

To describe a fortnight at sea on the Winston Churchill as a "cruise" is a bit like calling Alcatraz a holiday camp. When I booked it, I was fired by dreams of high drama; by the time I returned home, I felt shattered and drained, as if I had woken from a terrible nightmare.

While most adventure holidays allow a generous amount of time for sleep and rest, these are a rare luxury on an STA cruise. For eight hours out of every 12 you are on watch or standby, so you are lucky if you manage more than four hours' sleep at a stretch.

The two weeks passed in a blur of commands, seemingly spoken in some strange, foreign tongue. The orders "let go starboard running backstays" and "hand the mizzen" regularly struck fear into my heart.

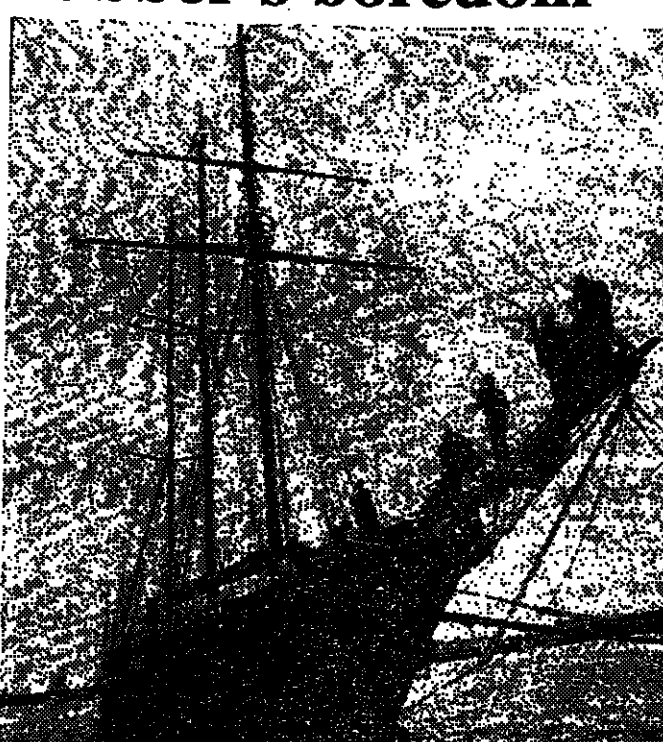
In the familiar surroundings of a classroom, I would have demanded to know "why" and "how", question which are the tools of my trade. But stuck constantly at an angle of 45 degrees over a wild sea, I thought better of it and assumed a totally submissive role, running where I was told to run, pulling what I was told to pull and climbing when I was told to climb.

Other adventure holidays attempt to teach and instruct. On an STA schooner, the fact that you are actually helping to sail the ship belies your title of "trainee" and means there is no time for anyone to explain to you exactly what effect your exertions at the end of a rope or the top of the rigging are having.

Eventually, however, you do absorb a lot of knowledge through the sheer repetition of the work. When I left the ship, I was pleasantly surprised by how much I had unconsciously learned. Previously, I had not been able to tell a bow from a stern, never mind a tack from a gybe.

Your four-hour spell of "watch" consists of being on duty on the bridge and trimming the sails - altering them to suit the wind. Taking the helm - steering, to you landlubbers - may sound alluring in the warmth and comfort of your living-room, but it loses all its romance in the blackness of night with a cold wind blowing up your long johns.

And heaving on ropes sounds easy in theory. On a slippery,



All shipshape: Trainees at work on the Sir Winston Churchill

rolling deck or halfway up a mast, with the rope cutting into your flesh like a steel wire, it becomes a fierce and painful struggle.

When I was ordered to "hand" - pull in - the square course sail on a particularly stormy night, I had to overcome my innate and, I thought, quite understandable reluctance to climb 90 feet up the foremast and clip myself on to a puny-looking handrail at the end of a wooden spar. However, comforted by the captain's earlier assurance that the STA had not lost one trainee in its 18 years of operation, I duly reached my appointed station.

It was there, jerking violently above the frothing waves in the eerie, unreal light of a half-moon, that I found the adventure for which I had yearned. The stomach-churning mixture of terror and delight was a sensation which I knew I would never experience again. I savoured its taste while I could.

The thrills and spills are short-lived. In the cold light of each morning, the cleaning and maintenance of the ship takes

priority. "Happy hour" - someone's idea of a cruel joke - means polishing brass, scrubbing decks, peeling potatoes and, worst of all, cleaning the heads - lavatories - which, for the first week at least, are usually bunged up with souvenirs of seasickness.

If you are one of the 70 per cent of people who suffer from seasickness, expect little sympathy from the captain. He just tells you to carry on with your duties as normal and does not like you taking tablets as "they slow you down".

The cruise did have its lighter moments, like the fun-run organized by the navigator around the walls of St Malo in France at seven o'clock one morning. Few trainees had packed their running kit, so most went out to the bewilderment of the sleepy-eyed locals, in a colourful assortment of thermal long johns and vests.

The STA cruises certainly offer adventure, even if you get more than your fair share of pain and discomfort as well. Their purpose is probably best summed up in the words of the Duke of Edinburgh, the association's patron: "This is a scheme designed to benefit the young people of this country, to give them a taste of fright, discomfort and adventure in an age when it is possible to live comfortably, securely and boringly."

It is that philosophy which is leading more and more companies to send their employees on the cruises as part of their general training and character development. But if you cannot find a business or local charity to sponsor you, you can follow my example and pay your own way on one of the cheapest cruises - usually the ones with the worst weather.

Trevor Ward

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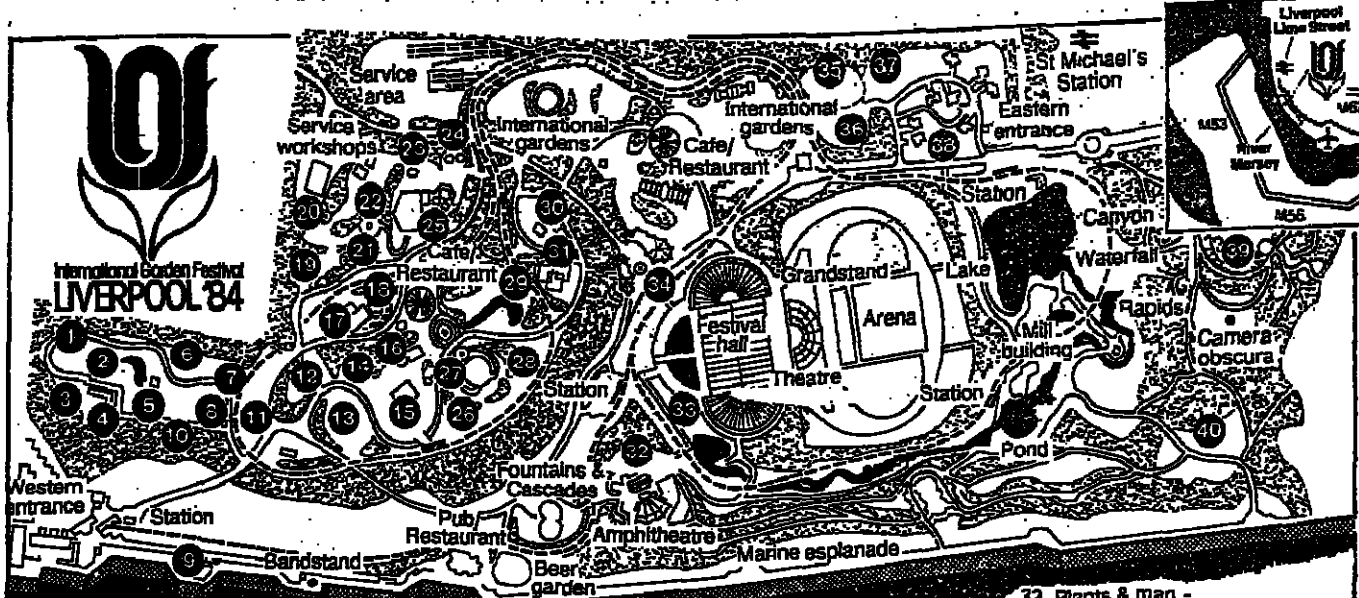
The leafing and the blossoming of Liverpool

The International Garden Festival, Liverpool '84, will be officially opened in 11 days' time. Work on the project has been going on for over two years; even so there is likely to be a last-minute flurry to ensure that everything is ready in time for the opening.

On the Continent they have been holding garden festivals for many years, but this is the first of its kind to be staged in this country. It will be the world's most important event this year. The festival will be open from May to October with a constantly changing programme of events, including many activities for schools and families, not all of them horticultural. About half the site, including much of the landscaping as well as the water features, will remain after the festival as a public garden.

For me the most enjoyable part of the festival will be the theme gardens. When I last visited the site a few weeks ago, there was a wide range of gardens still under preparation, with staff working frenziedly to complete the imaginative and colourful designs. It is impossible to list all the themes included. There are 33 gardens within the British sector and 27 international gardens.

In the former category two to tickle the palate are the Alpine Garden, designed and planted by the Alpine Society, which will be bigger than anything previously attempted by this society, and the Water Garden,



- | | | | | |
|----------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------|---|
| 1 Witches' garden | 10 Trees in the city | 19 Conservation garden | 28 Butterfly garden | 32 Plants & man - A learning experience |
| 2 Community garden | 11 Metal theme garden | 20 Kitchen garden | 29 Snakes in the grass | 33 Sculpture garden |
| 3 Liverpool Street | 12 Heather & conifer | 21 Allotments & organic gardens | 30 Victorian garden | 34 Gardeners' bazaar |
| 4 Economic botany | 13 William & Mary garden | 22 The Nations garden | 31 Grass garden | 35 Gardens for disabled persons |
| 5 Jam garden | 14 Alpine garden | 23 Bee garden | | 36 Model forest |
| 6 Advertising garden | 15 Rose garden | | | 37 Gardening is for everyone |
| 7 Bees garden | 16 Garden of liberation | | | 38 Home & garden features |
| 8 Sunken garden | 17 Nursery garden | | | 39 Nature gardens |
| | | | | 40 New lands for old |

created by the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew.

There is a Witches' Garden which has been built using female labour throughout. Gardening for the Disabled shows how gardening can be used as therapy for the disabled, and this is closely linked with Gardening for Everyone.

One of the most fascinating of the theme gardens is the model forest by the Forestry Commission, which will display

a forest in miniature. There is a viewing hut which shows the design off to its best advantage.

A very fun garden will be the Jam Garden, which includes a fantasy castle with jam-jar turrets and battlements, an orange cascade and a "jam" moat.

There is to be a rose garden, a heather garden, a wild garden, a rock garden, a Victorian garden, an organic garden, a kitchen garden and a vine garden. These

have all been built by experts in their own particular areas.

Among the international gardens there will be exhibits from Egypt (the first time I have seen a garden from this country), Belgium, Holland, Italy, West Germany, Greece, Thailand, Pakistan, China, Japan and the United States, to name but a few.

Indoor exhibitions will be staged in the Festival Hall. There will be 15 main shows

ons on the theme of conservation and rural preservation.

The National Association of Flower Arranging Societies will have their own shows. The standard in this type of competition is very high.

Many areas of the festival site have been designed to allow spring and summer bedding to be planted. The main bedding area is called the Rising Sun because of the way the beds are laid out. It has been planted with many thousands of bulbs, which will be showing colour now. The esplanade along the River Mersey has been planted with 176,000 bulbs. These areas will be replanted with summer bedding at the appropriate time. Many local councils throughout the country have entered the spirit of Liverpool '84 and have designed bedding schemes for planting during the period of the festival.

The festival site is at Aigburth, three miles south of Liverpool city centre on the banks of the Mersey close to Speke Airport. Visitors coming by car from the city centre on the South should take the A56, which runs from Liverpool to Speke. The site will be signposted. The Northern Line of the Mersey Rail System, from the main Lime Street Station, has a stop, St Michael's, at the entrance to the site.

Changes are reasonable for what will be a complete day out. They are £3.50 for adults, £2 for children aged five to 16, children under five free.

Ashley Stephenson

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Better fruit bushes
One of the earliest signs that the garden is waking up to another growing season can be found under the soft fruit cage. Raspberries and gooseberries need attention now if they are to crop well later this year. Autumn fruiting raspberries bear fruit on wood made during the current season, that is from now onwards. The old fruiting canes should now be cut down to ground level. Leave as little a snag as possible and make a clean cut using a good sharp pair of secateurs.
Main crop raspberries fruit on wood made during the previous season and these should have been pruned after the crop had been picked. Pruning is often neglected and what you are left with are thickly clustered shoots down the rows. It would still be wise to thin out the rows by removing as much as possible of the wood which carried fruit last year.
Because they are shallow rooters, any cultivations between the rows

at this time of the year must be very light, doing as little damage as possible to the root system. Once the area has been lightly forked, a dressing of organic matter is best if you can get it but failing that add a good, well-rotted compost and fertilise this with a dressing of Growmore at 4oz a square yard.
Pruning of gooseberries should have been done during the dormant season, if not, it would be advisable to thin out the bushes now. I would not recommend a full prune as the sap is rising and the bush should be allowed to direct its full energies into the production of fruit.
A mulch under gooseberries is recommended. They do not demand the richer farmyard manure but they do like to be well-charged with moisture when the fruits are forming.

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Sweeteners
The Latin name of the sweet pea is *Lathyrus odoratus*. It is a very apt name, for the scent in the garden is something that is always aiming at and there is no better plant to give it than the sweet pea. To get the best out of these plants their site should be double-dug, that is two spits deep. The best time to do this is in the autumn or early winter. To give the best a chance to settle, but if you missed that deadline the ground can be prepared now.
Add as much organic manure as you can to the bottom of the two spits when digging, and do not leave the manure in a layer but mix it with the soil. Ideally the surface should be dressed with lime at about 4oz to the square yard after preparation, but it is probably too late to do that now.
Sweet peas can be planted in rows, or into a border in groups, or grown up wigwam-like structures. Any framework should be in position before planting takes place and should be constructed immediately. Canes tied to a series of cross-wires is the usual way to grow peas for exhibition.
Plant sweet peas from now onwards. Plants should have been hardened off - do not take them from a warm greenhouse and plant them outside straight away (they should not be in a warm house anyway).
Should you think of exhibiting sweet peas, I recommend planting at 10in apart; when grown for cutting or for garden decoration, it is possible to reduce this to 8in. Plant firmly and make the hole big enough to take the long roots without cramping them.

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You can buy a pornographic magazine on the Sabbath but not a bible, a bottle of alcohol but not a tin of milk.

A new committee of inquiry is looking into the anomalies in Sunday trading laws. Beryl Downing investigates

Never on a Sunday?

Tomorrow, several large retail chains and many small, independent shopkeepers in England and Wales will commit a criminal offence. They will open for business.

It is ludicrous that such a peaceful activity as the selling of legitimate goods on a Sunday to those who want to buy them is criminal, particularly as it is not an offence in Scotland. The fact that some shops are prosecuted for Sunday trading and others in the area are not is unfair.

Yet proposals to make any changes to the outmoded Shops Act have been considered and rejected no less than 17 times since 1965 by successive governments. Now a Home Office committee of inquiry is examining evidence from all interested parties and will report later this year, possibly as early as June.

Of the thousands of submissions, these are some of the main points the committee will be considering:

THE CASE AGAINST

Among those against Sunday trading are: The Retail Consortium, including John Lewis and Marks & Spencer; the Co-operative Union; British Retailers Association; Chamber of Trade, Independent Grocers' Association; Association of Retail Distributors; Economic Development Council; Lord's Day Observance Society; British Council of Churches; Free Church Federation; Union of Shop, Distributive and Allied Workers (USDAW) and the TUC. These are their principal arguments.

The quality of life would suffer. Established customs would be eroded if staff had to work on Sundays. Retailing employs 10 per cent of the working population. As two thirds of these are women and 70 per cent are married, Sunday working would take them away from their families and the traditional Sunday lunch.

More people on the road for shopping expeditions would cause congestion, and if large food retailers were open deliveries of fresh food would have to be made, causing noise and pollution.

The resolution passed at the Free Church Federation Council and British Council of Churches in March recognized that the Shop Act needed revision to remove anomalies but it felt there was no substantial social need for a major extension of shopping hours and that the economic case was highly questionable. The councils feel that there is a social need for Sunday to be a day for families to spend together, even by those who no longer regard it as a time of family worship.

Pressure on retail staff to work longer hours would be intolerable, USDAW says, for people who have chosen an area

market where Sunday became second only to Saturday as the busiest day of the week, we can bear witness that it would be a daunting prospect for any shop to remain closed on the Sunday". John Lewis says.

Other groups, question why the John Lewis Partnership should be obliged to open on Sundays when its stores in London's Oxford Street, and at Peter Jones, Sloane Square, are not even open on Saturday afternoon.

John Lewis say they have examined costs and would at best do no more than break even by opening in central London after 1pm on Saturdays. They point out that their provincial stores are open all day Saturday, with some closing on Mondays.

Prices would rise, Sunday would probably become the second busiest shopping day of the week. This would not be through extra trade, but rather a concentration of the disposable spending power which is now spread over six days. The cost, therefore, of overheads and staffing, would be passed on in higher-priced goods.

Small businesses and city centres would suffer. Additional public transport on Sundays in city centres would be unlikely to trade would have to move to centres which were accessible by car. Small shops which already suffer from the favourable trading terms enjoyed by large retailers would decline even further.

There is no evidence that consumers want Sunday shopping. The Co-op is the major consumer group in Britain, the Retail Consortium says, and Co-op shops report no evidence of "any significant dissatisfaction raised by members at meetings on trading hours". They feel that opinion poll evidence is "badly flawed".

Other countries manage well without Sunday trading. In



Europe only Luxembourg and Sweden allow all types of department stores, chains and supermarkets to open on Sundays. France allows only specialized businesses such as DIY centres and furniture warehouses, but not department stores.

Scotland is a special case. Scotland is not typical of the UK. The distribution of the population, the lower number of owners, the transport system and the long distances between major centres, make weekend shopping expeditions special events. These conditions are quite unlike those in the rest of the country.

THE CASE FOR

Among those in favour of Sunday trading are: Consumers' Association; National Consumer Council; National Federation of Consumer Groups; National Council of Civil Liberties; National Association of Shopkeepers; Institute of Economic Affairs; Tourist boards; DIY chains; Asda; Woolworth's; Habitat; Independent Footwear Retailers' Association. These are their counter arguments.

The quality of life would not suffer. As religious life declines, many people find Sunday boring. They fritter it away watching television and sleeping. Many find it a lonely day. People who already go shopping on Sundays find it an enjoyable family activity - taking the children "for a walk" round a garden centre or combining a visit to a supermarket with a trip to relations in the same area. Food shopping is regarded as "work", but other shopping is thought to be a family pleasure. There would be no pressure on staff. Members of the Federation of Multiple DIY Retailers who trade in Scotland and, illegally, in England, say they have had no resistance from full-time staff to Sunday work-

ing and that some, far from being forced to work against their will, actually complain that their chance of earning overtime pay does not occur often enough.

Malcolm Parkinson, chairman of the Federation and marketing director of B&Q (Woolworth's DIY subsidiary), says that he could employ another 1,380 people in his 112 shops if Sunday trading was allowed. Certainly, a large number would be part-timers, but this would not mean less efficiency. "I couldn't stay in business if it did."

Shops would not be forced to open: Chains which now open on Sundays throughout the country do so only where there is a demand. In some cases they have tried to open and have been forced to close because the trade has not been there. In Sweden, where this year the government approved complete freedom of choice after a 12-year experimental period, only 18 per cent of supermarkets are open continuously on Sundays.

Prices would not rise: Shops would choose to open only where there was a demand and where good profits could be made. National chains do not charge any more for goods at their branches in Scotland. In Sweden there is no evidence of increased prices because of longer opening hours.

Small businesses would not suffer. B & Q's experience is that local traders who would go out of business have in fact benefited from the presence of a large neighbour. This is because they took the opportunity to fill the gaps left by a cut-price policy and provide specialist goods.

Consumers do want Sunday shopping: They vote with their feet. Where shops are open on Sundays turnover increases as much as 20 per cent, B & Q say.

A 1982 Mori poll showed that 69 per cent of the public wanted shops to open on Sunday. In the latest National Opinion Poll, a month ago, the figure had risen to 78 per cent. The goods they most wanted to buy, according to a National Consumer Council survey, are DIY, garden and household ones, not food. The survey says there is little demand for other, unconventional trading such as further late-night facilities.

Other countries are finding Sunday trading successful: Woolworth's have been studying the effects of Sunday trading in the state of Massachusetts, which until last spring had a similar background to this country of patchy legislation irregularly enforced, and opposition from churches, unions and small retailers.

After six months of Sunday trading, retailers and unions were pleased with the results. Church attendances had not been affected. New sales offset the time-and-a-half wages of the weekly payroll. There had been an increase in the number of jobs and many working women benefited from being able to shop at leisure. One department-store chief enthused that it was "like having a new store without the capital investment".

CONCLUSIONS

There is no doubt that the Shop Acts need to be amended, as the law at present is unworkable. The National Consumer Council has sent the Home Office committee of inquiry copies of 2,912 advertisements in favour of Sunday trading which appeared in local newspapers between October and November last year. They include 1,694 for shops trading illegally, yet less than a quarter are prosecuted.

When there are prosecutions it seems that local authorities make an example of the big stores. B&Q, Payless, and Wickes paid out about £125,000 in fines last year (the maximum is £500, going up to £1,000 in May). Yet on the day that the Payless store in Bromley was closed by the council, 413 other retailers in the same area were also trading illegally.

It seems clear that people do want to buy DIY on a Sunday. It is the sort of activity that needs materials and equipment instantly and which sometimes from a safety point of view should not be left until Monday. Gardening, too, is another leisure pursuit which often makes necessary purchases obvious when the tasks have been embarked upon.

Even the most vociferous opponents could be persuaded to agree to some compromises. These are the most likely:

- That the anomalies should be removed from the Shops Act;
- That some non-food specialists (DIY and gardening) and corner shops and small businesses should be allowed to open on Sundays;
- That there should be more flexible opening hours for all businesses during the week.

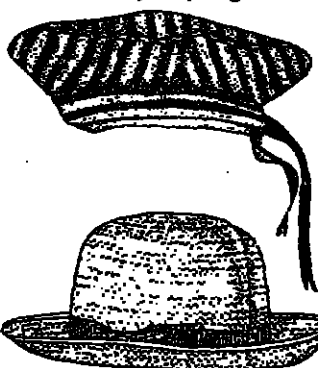
Whatever the committee of inquiry decides to recommend, that will not be the end of the matter. The Consumers' Association has been pressing for change for nearly 30 years and is not going to stop now. Penny Duckman, their parliamentary adviser, was very disappointed that not one woman MP spoke in the debate on the 1983 Shops Bill. "How many of the men did any shopping?" she asks; the association will be pressing for the Government to act on the committee's recommendations.

Meanwhile, traders will continue to play their long-running game called *Carry On Breaking the Law*.

SHOPFRONT

The tradition of buying a new bonnet for Easter seems to be reviving. One of the busiest shops in Covent Garden last week was The Hat Shop at 58 Neal Street, London WC2.

It was opened a year ago by Carole and Nigel Denford, who had sold hats on a stall in Covent Garden market for three years and were so successful that they needed a permanent base. Hats are no longer for middle-aged special occasions, they are young and fun.



There are feather-and-sequined cocktail hats at £24.90, Neu forage caps at £25.95, a versatile plain hat by Marida in flexible oatmeal-coloured straw with a brim that bends into several shapes - all for £24.95. Illustrated here are The Railway Children-style floppy hat in striped cotton by Fred Bare, £25.95, and a man's classic panama, £19.95.

For weddings and garden parties, Ascot and Henley, you can have a hat trimmed to match your special outfit. Either choose a basic shape and have it trimmed with some of the fabric or with toning trimmings, or there are certain simple shapes - a pillbox, for instance - which can be specially dyed.

For those who cannot get to Covent Garden, The Hat Shop is about to produce a mail-order brochure which will include about 20 styles - barettes, caps, boaters, panamas - with trimmings, veiling and instructions on how to measure your head. Available in about two weeks (01-836 6718).

The craft of stained-glass making is becoming increasingly popular, and if you would like to learn the techniques a company called Stained Glass Supplies is running courses for beginners. Each course consists of eight weekly two-hour sessions and costs £30.

The next series starts on May 5. For more details contact Stained Glass Supplies, 41-49 Kingsland Road, London E2 (01-739 5553).

What sort of cup will hold your Easter egg tomorrow? Whether it is Victorian silver, crested glass or "Tom and Jerry" you can be sure Wilmie Freeman will have one like it in her booklet *Collecting Egg Cups* she shows 322 examples from her collection of 3,000. I wish she had included more information on their dates, but you may find it a useful illustrative introduction to the subject known as poecilology. It costs £2.50 (20p p&h) from Wise Books, 82 Chari Lane, Reigate RH2 7EA.

Drink

A jolly, lasting bottle worthy of the lamb

Finding wines to match those traditional Easter treats of chocolate eggs and rich, marzipan-topped Simnel cake is never easy. So it is just as well that Easter Sunday's most traditional dish - the first of the new season's lamb - can be washed down with virtually any light, fruity red.

Serving fine claret with early English or Welsh spring lamb seems a pity, as this wine's positive flavour can easily overpower the delicate flavour of the meat. Those grand bottles of Bordeaux are best saved for later in the season when the combination of roast lamb and a mature claret should be magic. In the meantime, try one of the lighter Loire reds such as Chinon or Bourgueil with your Easter lamb, although I think a young, fruity Beaujolais, made from the lively Gamay grape, makes the most successful marriage of all with this dish.

Last year I was rash enough to claim that most of the rich and robust 1983 Beaujolais Nouveau would not feel over at Christmas and unlike other Beaujolais Nouveau (the 1982, for instance, was a perfect example of this wine's lack of staying power) would still be going strong at Easter. So in my quest to find good Beaujolais to go with Easter lamb it seemed only fair to start with the 1983 Nouveau.

Most wine merchants sold out of their 1983 Beaujolais long ago but one of Beaujolais' most fervent supporters, Don Hewitson of the Cork & Bottle wine bar group, obviously has considerable faith in it. Not only is he celebrating Easter Sunday by serving a range of Beaujolais Nouveau at his four wine bars, but is keeping back 10 cases of these 1983s to serve as a run-up to the 1984 Nouveau's arrival in November.

The one Nouveau that I was convinced could easily survive until Easter was Joseph Drouhin's 1983, and after tasting it this week I can say it most certainly has. In fact, this big, thick, spicy-fruity wine shows every sign of going on until 1985. Even Pierre Ferraud's Nouveau, which is always a much lighter style of wine than the Drouhin, was still a soft, fragrant and satisfying glassful, though it had little to show on the bouquet. (These two Nouveaux are available today by the glass at £1.25 or £5.25 per bottle at these addresses: Cork & Bottle, 44-46 Cranbourn Street, W.C.2; Bubbles, 41 North Audley Street, London, W.1; Methuselah's, 29 Victoria



Street, London SW1; and Shampers, 4 Kingly Street, London W1.)

As most straight Beaujolais is these days sold as Beaujolais Nouveau and as most of the 1983 crus Beaujolais (in other words the nine best villages such as Fleurie, Brouilly, and Morgon etc.) are at present being shipped, finding current stocks for 1983 Beaujolais has been difficult. But Waitrose carry three, including the 1983 Beaujolais Villages (£2.95) and 1983 Fleurie (£3.55) which, although I have not tasted them, should be good buys as both come from Roger Harris, Britain's leading Beaujolais specialist.

There are exceptions to every rule with wine and this week I tasted an 1983 Morgon which is generally acknowledged as the finest and latest-maturing cru of all. It had a pretty, perfumed bouquet and was as fruity and charming as anyone could wish for on the palate and is definitely ready for drinking now. So try Felix Longepierre's 1983 Morgon bottled by Yvine Dessalle (£4.12 from Haynes, Hanson & Clark, 17-19 Leinster Street, London SW6, and 36 Kensington Church Street, London W8).

Since you have not had to spend a fortune on your red wine, why not splash out on some economically priced champagne this holiday weekend? Sainsbury's have reduced their popular, own-label variety, a flowery, full-bodied champagne, from £6.45 to its Christmas price of £5.95 - a generous gesture considering that sparkling wine duty went up in the Budget.

Choosing a wine to cope with chocolate Easter eggs has, I am afraid, defeated me, but I think I have found the perfect sweet wine to partner Simnel cake - a strong and highly unusual Muscat de Rivesaltes that tastes like an aniseed version of Muscat de Beaumes de Venise. Aphrodisis (Cullens, £4.49).

Jane MacQuitty

On the blasted heath at Glyndebourne

The spring collection of opera on video features two rival houses, Glyndebourne and Covent Garden, distributed by two other rival houses, Festival Longman, and the overture of *La Traviata* and *Thais* for London. A sampling of the rival waters proves one fairly obvious fact: the more recently the production was filmed the better the technical quality is likely to be. Which is not to say that perfection is anything like a sight.

Take, for instance, Glyndebourne's *Macbeth*, made in 1972. The filming is basically crude. While Sir John Pritchard conducts Verdi's raw and harsh music for the blasted heath on which Macbeth won his first victory the cameras float over the Sussex countryside in midsummer green and zoom in over Glyndebourne's own neatly clipped hedge. Nothing could be less appropriate.

This *Macbeth* is basically archive material of an opera which has been out of the Glyndebourne repertoire for a decade but which last seen had an outstanding male cast led by Kostas Paskalis in the title role, James Morris (Banquo) and the young John Tomlinson in the tiny part of the Murderer.

Scotland's first Rugby Union grand slam since 1925 is celebrated in a BBC video which must become a best-seller north of the border and should also appeal to the magnanimous supporters of other rugby nations who will not begrudge that rare Scottish triumph.

Thanks to rapid editing and duplication, copies of the video were in the shops within days of the historic Scottish victory over the French at Murrayfield last month, which meant a clear sweep of all four challenges for the international championship.

But the key to the operation was that much of the work had been done before the match. Scotland had already won the triple crown by defeating Wales, England and Ireland, and the tape would have gone out anyway, the only doubt being the title. Had Scotland lost the final game, called *Scotland's Triple Crown: 1984 and Scotland's France*, happily that ponderous label was unnecessary and the cassette bears the simple, proud legend, *Scotland's Grand Slam 1984*.

The playing time of 90 minutes is just long enough to do justice to the four games and to include historical material.

Mozart: *Die Entführung aus dem Serail* (138 min), La Nozze di Figaro (168 min), *Die Zauberflöte* (165 min) and *Verdi: Macbeth* (146 min), Longman Video, £29 each.

Puccini: *La Traviata* and *Thais* (139 min), Manon Lescaut (130 min) and Saint-Saëns: *Samson et Dalila* (133 min), Thorn EMI, £39 each.

Josephine Barstow as Lady Macbeth did not film well.

By the following year Southern TV, who wielded the cameras, had learned to give no more than a shot of the entrance to Glyndebourne and move straight in to Pritchard (once more) and the overture of *La Traviata* and *Thais*. This time it is the ladies who score: Te Kanawa, Cotrubas and, especially, Von Stade, as fine a trio as the house has assembled in the last 20 years. Von Stade's reactions as Figaro (Knut Skram) tells of the glories of war in "Non più andrai" bear witness to the skills of Sir Peter Hall's production, which was to set the standards for his later Met.

Bad habits return in *Zauberflöte* (1978), which is presented as Hockney's opera (although his sets were less distinguished than those for *The Rake* and for *Parade* at the Met) rather than

Mozart's. The cast, apart from Felicity Lott's Pamina, is a shade disappointing.

So is that for *Die Entführung*, but visually it is by far the best of the quartet, with William Dudley's dazzling sets and Peter Wood's busy staging, much criticised at the time but coming out well on film.

Longman provide only a folded over sheet of information: cast, production notes, synopsis. Thorn-EMI videos arrive with neat bi-lingual libretti, which will slide nicely into the pocket the next time you go to the theatre for the opera in question. Domingo stars in both the Puccini, *Manon Lescaut* and *Fanciulla*, and on each occasion sings and acts most handsomely. In *Manon* he is in a different league to the rest of the cast.

The soundtrack could have given more prominence to Sinopoli and the Royal Opera House orchestra, but the Friedrich production looks striking. *Fanciulla* is much more of a company opera, notably well staged by Piero Fassinari and with a sturdy performance by Carol Neblett in the title role. *Samson et Dalila*, the earliest of the Thorn-EMI recordings (1981), preserves for us the only sets Sir Sidney Nolan has

provided for the opera in this country and very fine they are too. Vickers and Verrett, are strongman and temptress.

More attention now must be paid to sound quality. A hunch that opera might be video's poor relation gained support in one of the latest guides to available tapes, which lists *The Sleeping Beauty* and *La Fille mal gardée* under the "Opera" section.

John Higgins



Cap fits: Lillian Watson, Willard White in *Die Entführung*

When a grand title is in order

New releases

and the extracts are linked by commentator Bill McLaren. The retail price is £24.95.

A new sporting cassette of a different kind is *The Marathon Challenge*, which is not, as might be supposed, a history of marathon running, but a "how to do it" tape for those who might be encouraged to try for themselves. It follows eight people who have never run a marathon before through training programme and their first race. The tape, 75 minutes long and retailing at £19.95, is the first video venture of Guinness Books.

Among the other new titles from BBC Video is *Eat a Little Rhythm and Blues* which features the late and lamented blues singer and guitarist, Alexis Korner. It is a jam session recorded on Korner's fiftieth birthday, when he was joined by performers like Eric Clapton, Chris Farlowe, Paul Jones and Zoot Money.

Royalty watchers will lap up *Princess and People*, a year in the life of the Princess of Wales filmed in Britain and overseas, while another BBC tape brings together *By the Sea* and *The*

Picnic, two silent comedies starring the Ronnies, Barker and Corbett.

The fastest-growing video subject is pop music, not surprisingly, since a music cassette is a logical extension of the long-playing record. RCA/Columbia enters the field this month with five titles, each priced at £19.95. They are the Eurythmics' *Sweet Dreams: A Night With Lou Reed*; *Rock 'n Soul Live* with Daryl Hall and John Oates; *Dolly in London* with Dolly Parton; and *Benatar* with Pat Benatar.

Among feature film releases is *Deep End*, Jerzy Skolimowski's perceptive study of a young man's sexual awakening at a public baths; it marks the debut of a new video distributor, Cable. RCA/Columbia has David Lean's *Lawrence of Arabia* and CBS/Fox is trying to exploit the Mel Brooks boom by putting out his little-seen 1970 comedy, *Twelve Chairs*.

And for fans of the ageing Cliff Richard there are two engaging period pieces: *Expresso Bongo*, that hymn to the coffee-bar culture of the 1950s (Videomedia) and his wholesome 1962 musical, *Summer Holiday* (Thorn EMI).

Peter Waymark

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PREVIEW Theatre

Attenborough plans theatre of survival

In the next few months Hampstead Theatre is likely to see a subtle change of direction. Michael Attenborough, who became its new director in February, is anxious to lose its reputation of being "a bit earnest, serious and intellectual". He also intends to develop it further as a writers' theatre.

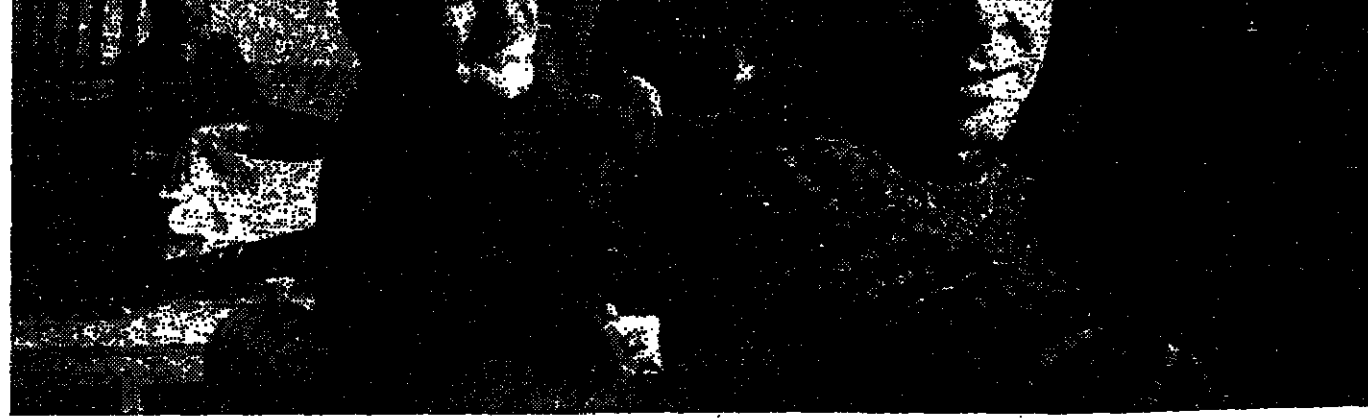
"My prime aim is the promotion of new work, though that doesn't mean work that has never been performed," he says. "I want to be able to give writers a chance to try out a play that may already have been produced, but has disappeared. There is a high turnover of plays, of which not enough survive, and increasingly writers are not testing their craft, which by and large can only be achieved by practice."

He puts the blame for these shortcomings on the practice of commissioning writers to produce new work, so that they are trapped into moving from one commission to another before they are really ready to write the plays. He has asked writers, instead, to tell him when they want to write something for Hampstead, "so that I don't hang the burden of a cheque around their necks. There has been a prevailing attitude in a

lot of theatres that you just throw money at someone and they will come up with a play - the process can be a much more difficult and agonized one."

Previously artistic director of the Watford Palace, he has come to a theatre with an audience of a third of the size and considerably fewer facilities. But the approach, he says, is more liberating. "At Hampstead, if you read a play you like, you do it, and risk failure, whereas at Watford your function is related to the local community and to providing a 'library of drama'."

Kingdom of Earth by Tennessee Williams, which opens on Friday, is a good example of the new policy of re-examining work. It had a poor reception when it opened on Broadway in 1968, and Williams rewrote it, staging the new version outside New York. This is its first professional production in Britain. The cast includes Nicholas McAuliffe, Stephen Rea and David Taylor, and it is directed by Kenneth MacMillan. The setting is true Williams territory - an isolated house in the Mississippi Delta and a conflict between two brothers over their house and its land; "a Cain and Abel story", according to its director.



In the spotlight: Michael Attenborough (right) and Kenneth MacMillan with some of the cast of *Kingdom of Earth*

MacMillan - better known, of course, as the Royal Ballet's choreographer - has directed two other plays, including *The Dance of Death* with Edward Fox and Jill Bennett in the leading roles at the Royal Exchange, Manchester, last year.

He says he is interested in all aspects of the theatre and does not like to be "stuck in one particular box. The process is quite different. In ballet I am creating as well as directing. Here, I am interpreting someone else's work. The most obvious difference is that you are dealing with words and the

meaning of words, and with dance you are dealing with the body."

He brought *Kingdom of Earth* to Attenborough "because it is a very dramatic play and I am interested in dramatic ballets. It is also beautifully honed and the words are wonderful."

Attenborough, who is the son of Sir Richard, hopes to bring in plays by foreign writers, but admits that financial resources at the theatre are so stretched that he has no chance of seeing any work abroad. "I would like to see plays that are less

Hampstead-oriented, and aren't necessarily set in a sitting room, but I don't like to define a policy too strongly as there is then danger of shutting your eyes and ears to other work."

He has been joined at the Hampstead Theatre by associate directors John Dove and Jane Howell, and they will each direct some of the repertoire during the year. The plays may include works by Catherina Hayes, Susan Wilson and Nigel Williams, but Attenborough emphasizes that he will not be doing plays simply because they are by a particular author.

"Despite its size, Hampstead is in some senses a national theatre, and affects the national theatrical diet," he says. "You bring authors to prominence, but it carries its own pressure, by possibly exposing a writer's work before it should be exposed. Whatever is performed here comes into quite a harsh spotlight."

Clare Colvin

Kingdom of Earth is previewing at the Hampstead Theatre evenings at 8pm and opens on Fri at 7pm. Theatre, Mon-Fri 8pm, Sat 4.30pm and 8pm.

A STREETCAR NAMED DESIRE (236 5568) Mon-Fri at 7.45pm; matinees Sat at 3pm and Sun at 2.30pm. Greeting new revival of Tennessee Williams's masterpiece, interestingly reinterpreted by director Alan Strachan and with overhauling performance by Sheila Gish in the central role.

TOPOKANA MARTYR'S DAY (743 3388) Final performance today at 8pm. Return of Jonathan Falk's astounding first play about the ironies and lunacies of being at the receiving end of international aid in Africa.

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Chess

Safer but stuffier without algebra

The perennial controversy about the merits of the descriptive and algebraic notations seems to have been resolved in favour of the latter. "Seems" is the right word. FIDE has resolved that all games within its scope should be played with the algebraic notation, but in preference to the descriptive; yet in reactionary Britain there remain large bodies of resistance that would make the life of the chess columnist extremely hard if he employed the algebraic. If I did it the long knives would come out and I doubt whether my life would be worth a new half-penny in regions adjacent to New Printing House Square.

It is all a great pity since the algebraic has great virtues in the way of economy of space. Take, for example, three books recently edited by R. G. Wade. They are all concerned with important tournaments played last year, and are published by GM Editions, Panther House, Mount Pleasant, London WC1.



Masterful: John Nunn on form in Norway

In the first, *Gjovik* (£1.20), describing a tournament played in Norway with 10 participants, 43 games are given in eight pages. The descriptive would have taken about three times the space. This was a strong tournament with no less than seven grandmasters and it was good to see our own John Nunn with 6 points sharing first place with grandmasters Adorjan and Browne, followed by Tony Miles 5½, Simon Agdestein 5, Spassky and Flanck 4½, Karlsson 3½, Helmers 2½, and Ogaard 1½.

The second book, *Plovdiv 1983* (£3.30), is more substantial, and describes the eighth European Team Championship at Plovdiv. It contains 224 games. There are only 20 copies left from a limited edition of 500.

The third book is *Tilburg 1983* (£1.80) which also includes the BBC knock-out event at Bath. World champion Anatoly Karpov played in both events. He won first prize at Tilburg but was defeated in the final at Bath (it is a knock-out affair) by Tony Miles.

Playing through these games and endeavouring to find the

reason for the moves is one of the better and easier ways of improving one's own play. An even better practice consists in making the moves for one side and taking that side to be your own to play. Very difficult at first, it becomes much easier with practice.

Two interesting additions to Batsford's Tournament Player's Repertoire of Openings series *Trompowsky Opening* and *Torre Attack* by Robert Bellin (£6.95) and *French Defence* (new edition) by Raymond Keene and Shaun Taulbut (£6.95). Though Robert Bellin has made an excellent and worthwhile study of his subject inevitably his book is of slight importance since the Trompowsky and Torre attacks are lines meant to be used once, say, every four or five years. I met Trompowsky in South America in 1939 and thought him somewhat eccentric while Torre, alas, had a nervous breakdown and withdrew from chess.

This game was awarded the best game prize at Gjovik 1983. There is nothing particularly brilliant about it but it is a perfect illustration of the main theme in the Grünfeld defence. White: Ogaard. Black: Flanck. Q.P. Grünfeld Defence.

1 P-Q4 N-K3 2 P-QB4 P-K3 3 N-Q3 P-Q4 4 N-K3 B-N2 5 P-N3 B-N2 6 P-N4 B-N4 7 P-N5 B-N4

The distinguishing mark of this fine defence (named after the great Austrian theoretician, Ernst Grünfeld) is constant pressure on the central black squares.

8 R-N1

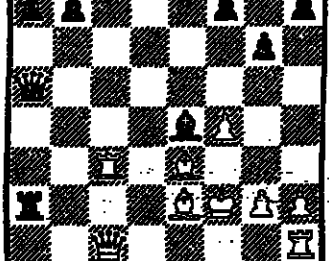
A modern line, but I think the old-fashioned 8 B-N2 is better.

9 P-Q5 O-O 9 B-N2 O-B3 10 B-N3 B-N4 11 B-Q2 B-N3 ch. 12 QxR leaves Black with no alternative but to undevelop by 10... N-N1.

11 N-N1 B-N3 12 R-N3 P-K3 13 P-B4 B-N2 14 P-B4 R-K1 15 P-Q3 B-Q2 16 R-N3 B-N2 17 R-N3 B-N2 18 R-N3 B-N2

An unexpected intermezzo that utterly destroys White's centre, all that remains to be seen is how White will collapse.

19 R-N3 B-N2 20 R-N3 B-N2 21 R-N3 B-N2 22 R-N3 B-N2 23 R-N3 B-N2 24 R-N3 B-N2



White resigns. Harry Golombek

Bridge

Special pleasure in declarer's undoing

Some of the most satisfying defences involve a successful assault upon declarer's entries. One moment he seems to have all the tricks he needs at his disposal, and the next they slip tantalisingly out of his grasp. Here is a straightforward example from match play. Teams, Game All. Dealer North.

♠ AKJ82 10882 AS 3B
♥ KQJ763 AK4
♦ AKJ82 10882 AS 3B
♣ KQJ763 AK4

Opening lead ♠K. The North hand poses some difficult problems in the bidding. Whereas a simple re-bid of three diamonds would have worked on this occasion, there is considerable merit in North's choice of an exploratory two clubs. Certainly it permitted the investigation of three no trumps as an alternative to four hearts.

West led the ♠K and East followed with the ♠3. With the idea of attacking dummy's entries, West switched to the ♠J, taken by dummy's ♠K, while East encouraged with the ♠6. Declarer continued with the ♠K. East followed with the ♠2 and West blithely took his ♠Q. A moment's reflection should have revealed the futility of a club continuation. Even after mistakenly winning the ♠A, two rounds of spades would leave declarer fatally locked in dummy, unable to avoid promoting West's ♠10, no matter how he tried to return to hand.

In the other room the play to the first two tricks was the same, but when declarer played the ♠K, West correctly ducked the ♠K. Declarer had the ♠10, and the next trick he had to play the ♠A, and the killing continuation of two rounds of spades.

The next hand, which seemed deceptively simple, was possibly even more frustrating for declarer. Rubber Bridge. East-West. Game. Dealer South.

♠ Q1076 QJ2 KJ AS AK4
♥ W N E S INT
♦ W N E S INT
♣ W N E S INT

Opening lead ♠8. With a sight of all four hands, it is obvious that making nine tricks, with the benign distribution of the heart suit, should present no problem.

Declarer won the first trick with dummy's ♠K, on which East played the ♠2, and played a spade to his King, losing to West's Ace.

West could make a series of accurate but discouraging deductions from the bidding and play to the first two tricks. South must hold every missing high card, with the possible exception of the Knave of Spades, to justify his opening bid, while his shape appears to be 3-4-2. Therefore the only hand rested on South being unaware that the ♠10 would drop on the third round.

Instead of the obvious spade return, West switched to the ♠3. Suddenly South had a problem. He elected to take the club in dummy with the ♠Q, release the ♠J, and return to hand with the ♠K, to cash his good diamonds, discarding a spade and a club from dummy.

But when he played a heart, West was in command. This was the six-card ending:

♠ Q10 982 AS A
♥ W N E S INT
♦ W N E S INT
♣ W N E S INT

West won the ♠K and played a spade. Whatever South did he could not avoid losing four of the last six tricks. It is true that South showed no great inspiration in the play, but it required an alert defence to capitalize on his luckless guess. Jeremy Flint

Where the Wild Things Are competition: Results



The judges rolled their terrible eyes and picked the winners...

The competition for the best review of Oliver Knussen's opera *Where the Wild Things Are* performed at the Lyttelton Theatre last January, drew a considerable entry. Faced with a massive age range, from four years old up to the competition limit of 18, the jury decided that it would be only fair to divide the prize money, £20 each, between the teenagers and the 12-year-olds and under.

Amy Bostock, aged nine, from Wimbledon, south London, was the clear winner in the second category for a review of exceptional maturity. There was much more debate over the teenagers. From a shortlist of five, Toby Gee, aged 16, from Hampstead, north London, takes the first prize for a review which the jury felt was witty, critical and just.

Two unannounced subsidiary prizes of £5 each go to Kate Kersley, aged four-and-a-half,

from Highgate, north London, whose grandmother thoughtfully transcribed what she wrote, and to Rachel Farmer, aged nine, from Brentwood, Essex, for the illustrations shown here, which the jury reckoned to be a very faithful reflection of Maurice Sendak's work.

All the prizewinners have a choice of two seats at the theatre of their choice during Glyndebourne's autumn tour or a visit to Glyndebourne for rehearsals of *Higglety Pigglety Pop!*

The judges were Brian Dickie (General Administrator of Glyndebourne), John Craven (Blue Peter), John Higgins (Arts Editor of *The Times*), Oliver Knussen (composer of *Wild Things*) and Helen O'Neill (Glyndebourne, standing in for Jane Glover).

Where the Wild Things Are will be transmitted by BBC2 on Easter Monday, 6.25-7.05pm, and simultaneously on Radio 3 in stereo.



Where the Wild Things Are is about a boy called Max, who was sent to bed for being naughty and annoying his mother. Shut in his room Max falls asleep and has an incredible dream. Suddenly his room changes into a beautiful, strange and exciting forest. It is like a "pop-up" book come to life. You feel, too, as if you are in this dream world.

All this time the music has been changing to go with Max's mood. He sails off in a real boat to a fantastic island. There, the dramatic music announces the appearance of the wild things.

The wild things dance about in a very jolly way, with big, rolling eyes, looking actually rather sadly. Yet they are also a little frightening in another way because they are so huge. Max, with the exciting music, has a "rumpus" with them, and he is made their king.

Eventually he begins to think of his home and his room where his supper, which he hopes is still hot, is waiting for him. So he sets off again in his boat, although the wild things don't want him to go. He reaches his room and everything is as it always has been. He's home.

Oliver Knussen's music went perfectly with every scene and with Max's moods. For example when Max was getting angry with the wild things (scene four) the music really showed how cross he was. When he was dreamily sailing away, the music lulled us along too. Both the music and the scenery made people feel as if they were in a fantasy world, and yet there was nothing artificial about them. I, for one, really felt as if I was with Max, doing what he was doing. The timing of it, 45 minutes, was just right for children because they did not get bored at all - there was not one bored face anywhere.

Max perhaps could have had a lower voice, maybe a contralto. He also should have been a bit louder because sometimes the music drowned him. He needed to be a bit more forceful. Although he is supposed to be a small boy, he is meant to be in control of these wild things. After all at one point he is crowned their king, but he doesn't seem powerful enough to be one.

In the first, second and third scenes there could have been a little more light, even though it was evening time. A "setting sun" light would have shown that it was Max's bedtime and would have lit him up a bit more at the same time.

All in all, this is an excellent introduction to opera for children: it is full of interest and imagination and is a very exciting experience.

Toby Gee

Amy Bostock

"Daddy, I had a dream about a nice monster last night", said my youngest brother, aged 4, as he came down to breakfast.

"You mean like me?" my father replied, looking up from his newspaper. "No, it was a nice monster."

One of the most appealing things about *Where the Wild Things Are* must be its creation of nice monsters. They roar their terrible roars, gnash their terrible teeth and generally do their best to be terrifying. But, underneath their scratchy outsides, they are kind-hearted, giant soft-toys, and their show of aggression makes them all the more lovable.

The story as a whole has a dreamlike quality to it, lent by the poetry of its words, its visual images, and, in the opera, the music of Oliver Knussen. He uses many orchestral "effects" nevertheless keeping a beautiful, and sometimes eerie, flow to the music. Ideas borrowed from famous pieces of musical fantasy are interwoven

to capture the strange magic of the wild things. The movement and especially the music of the opera add a new dimension to the story, stepping out of the confines of the book - although, even in the book, the pictures are very much alive.

The close visual correlation between the book and the opera astounded me, and I cannot blame the audience for applauding as the wild things entered, despite the interruption it caused to the flow of the story.

I did not find that Max's mother was true to the book; she appeared more as a cleaning lady than a loving, but severe mother. She does not feature in the book, apart from calling Max "wild thing" (to which he replies, "I'll eat you up"), a crucial sentence; but the factuality of the statement "so he was sent to bed without eating anything" implies that she is very much in control of her emotions. In the opera she loses her temper and actually confronts Max with his sword.

A very important aspect of the book is the way Max's relationship with his mother is

not brought out nearly enough in the opera.

Karen Beardsley, as Max himself, was tremendous, fitting all her expressions and gymnastics superbly into Max's character, as well as giving her singing a wonderfully mischievous style. The way Max's bedroom gradually becomes the world all round is very true to the book, and the gleeful expressions on his face were all there.

I was disappointed by the wild rumpus: the wild things

(and Max) should have been much more energetic and acrobatic, and the whole party, which is (along with the coronation) the climax of the story, was underplayed, in the music as well as the action. It may not be possible with those fabulous costumes on, but the wild things should leap and dance and swing from trees and give Max rides on their shoulders, before he finally says, "Now stop!" and sends them off to bed without their supper. The whole affair barely attained even normal rumpus standards, let alone wild ones.

Max's return voyage "over a year and in and out of weeks and through a day and into the night of his very own room" (using times as places is very effective) was beautifully accomplished, and I felt that the final, simple "It's hot," as Max discovered his supper, was a brilliant ending, bringing the audience back ever so gently from the land of fantasy to our own world, leaving everyone feeling that the story had been presented in its entirety.

Kate Kersley

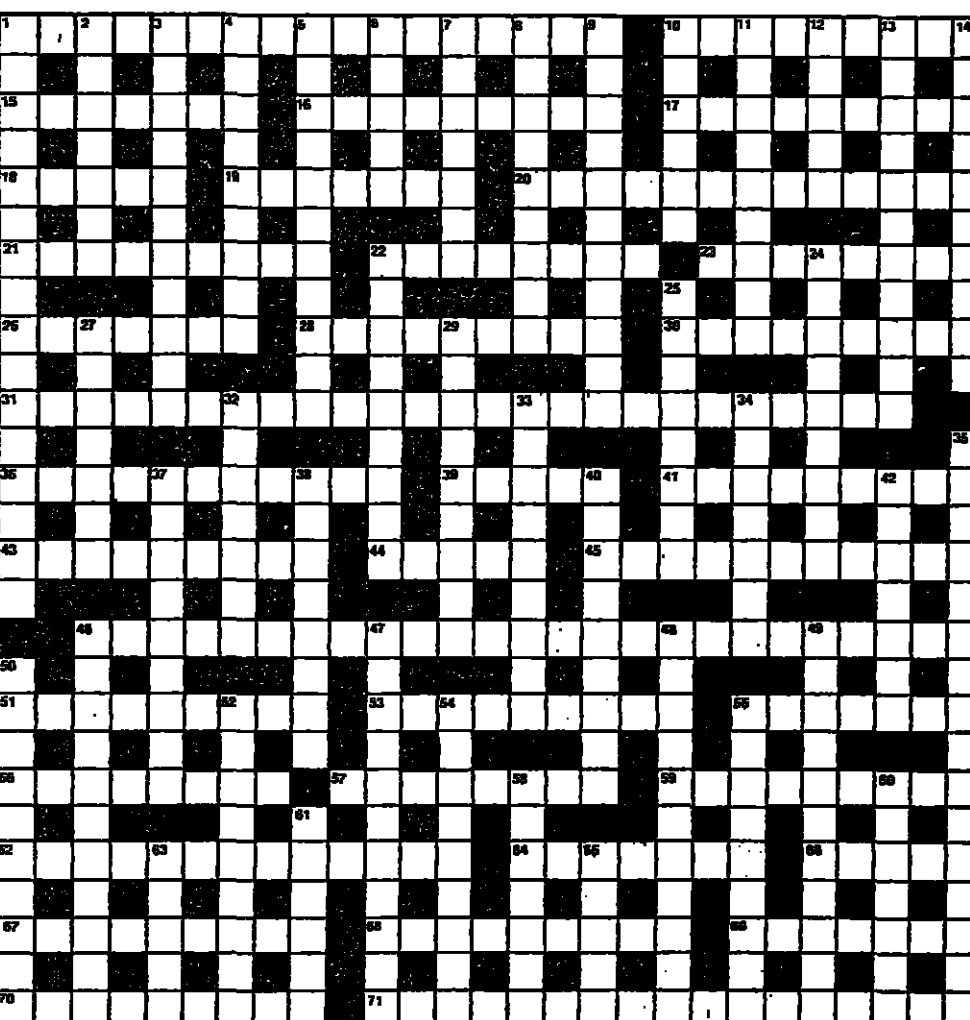
What it was like. Max was silly. The wild things were extremely good. I especially liked the way Moishes horns moved. Goat brought in a crow. That was funny.

Max sends the wild things off to bed without any supper. That was bed. Max sat on the floor. That was good. The music was good. I never heard that before. I wish I could hear the words. I want to see Cinderella, Peter Pan and Where the wild things are this Christmas. That all I thought.

The Times Jumbo Crossword

Prizes of £50 will be given for the first five correct solutions opened on Tuesday, May 1, 1984. Entries should be addressed to The Times Jumbo Crossword Competition, 12 Coley Street, London, WC99 9YT. The winners and solution will be announced on Saturday, May 5, 1984.

- ACROSS**
- Savoury dish for riders in the sky? (6-2-9).
 - Like some acids police endlessly receive as by general post (9).
 - Representative of the plebs for the bishop's throne (7).
 - New claim to be descriptive of digestive function (9).
 - Head of department is Farmer, a man of spirit (9).
 - Mark, Fingal's dog, died (5).
 - Sedentary barman? (7).
 - Forming a mental picture of Lavinia is to us upsetting (13).
 - Such birds are for sale - do any ever go astray? (4-5).
 - No actors present for eg Robinson Crusoe (8).
 - Stripes a sign of such punishment (8).
 - Wood thus joined Eastern sporting club that's in debt (7).
 - A service intended to be heard by the gathering (9).
 - Giving orders to repair road twice in German capital (9).
 - Savoy dairymaid whose other calling was never realized (8,2,10,5).
 - Six-footer, Welsh boy, has a lot of moles, hedgehogs etc (11).
 - Draws back in this Psalmist's direction (5).
 - A man of straw maybe, but frightfully effective with the birds (9).
 - Worker holding a record is one who makes comparisons (9).
 - All washed up? You'll need a doctor, that's right (5).
 - Need concert to be revised and put on the line again (11).
 - The Bean-King's Festival in other words gives benefit to your beneficiaries (7,5,2,4,3,4).
 - Choice includes time for working (9).
 - He explains a way of changing to proxies (9).
 - Come off the rails in row about rate reform (9).
 - Firm line with St Stephen's man in the service (8).
 - A type of fish repeatedly found in seaweed jelly (4-4).
 - Desiring a return journey costing a pound perhaps? (9).
 - This leave may be granted to go round the island, the centre excluded (13).
 - Eclipse first, the rest - "at the races" (7).
 - Nothing I wish in classical form of moulding (5).
 - Explain what the dragonman has to do (9).
 - Sadly grieved when Swedish currency follows suit (9).
 - Composing endless Muzak hit helps us to locate a star (7).
 - Lacking the vigour of Hamlet's Nemean lion? (9).
 - With which one is scrupulous to unravel Susie's connections (17).
- DOWN**
- Like Dickens's David Copperfield in some respects - or The Life of Genevieve? (16).
 - When I'm in the old cricketer makes a face (7).
 - There in France under a friendly alien, note, is the washing place (11).
 - Where is company chairman, Jas Hook, going at last? (9).
 - Currently he's most productive, being very energetic (5,6).
 - Sounds a miserable fellow - makes us almost throw up (5).
 - Comes on board with note in East German currency (7).
 - Make less of everything consumed by a king of Midian (9).
 - A thrill to the race official, this, to get speedway rider going (4-7).
 - Salesman on a push-bike, you say? (6).
 - Vigors of the Psalmist's eagle - nothing should it change (9).
 - Bear seen wandering round one African port (5).
 - Having a private appearance? (7-4).
 - Times as published in tabular form (10).
 - Applaud 4 for this American-style house (9).
 - "The accursed power which stands on -" (Belloc) (9).
 - Pertaining to court proceedings for bridge opponents thus (8).
 - Night-liner is heading army of Cuban leader (7).
 - Forger lay in first place with Minstrel (4-5).
 - About a quarrel in which I appeared a despicable fellow (7).
 - Very funny variety of US hair-oil (9).
 - This Irish castle found by skirting port of Antrim? (7).
 - Duck's progress in second gear? First gear for the very young (9-7).
 - "Play up! play up! and play the game!" - a narrow squeak (5,4).
 - Nothing perhaps thus surpassed one that was bright (8).
 - Ice (might one define it?) best avoided in one's abulations (4,5).
 - Sacks in a lot of Greek wine so called (7).
 - Oral intake to test one's normality? (11).
 - Home Guard leaders have a periodic mix-up with Chinese characters so described (11).
 - Line up people in art set-up (11).
 - Starting last month, the study of super-audio frequencies (11).
 - Something cooked up - a couple of swindles about the start of October (10).
 - No tied house for the poet Yeats (9).
 - China's Gold Church in simple setting (9).
 - Reckless fellow's terrible speed on a winding road (9).
 - After general call-up such engineering may affect the issue (7).
 - Drop round, look into Bugle 48 (7).
 - Ways often associated with grass, we hear (6).
 - Consent to take the lead in a Greek drama (5).
 - Complete only part of the course, say (5).



Concise Jumbo Crossword

Solution to appear in Easter Monday April 23 paper, no prize

- ACROSS**
- Non-violent protest (5,12)
 - Like Bible story (9)
 - Light spear (7)
 - Blow for blow (3,3,3)
 - Many-celled (8)
 - Barbarians (5)
 - Economically independent state (7)
 - Norma Jean Mortenson (7,6)
 - Disadvantage (9)
 - Many-celled (8)
 - Sleeping car (5,3)
 - Pardon (7)
 - Common European dinosaur (9)
 - Snake share system (9)
 - AGRs (8,3,6,8)
 - Fruit ice cream (5,6)
 - Nile country (5)
 - Colour-changing lizard (9)
 - Atmosphere (8)
 - Elastic (8)
 - Long-horned Scots cattle (5)
 - Settle your dues (3,4,4)
 - Chancellor of Exchequer's residence (6,6,7,6)
 - Disadvantage (9)
 - Property seizure (9)
 - Without halt (3,4)
 - Cast out spirit (8)
 - Atmosphere (8)
 - Listen in secretly (9)
 - Finds person responsible (6,7)
 - Celtarian (7)
 - Principal (5)
 - Body tissue transplant (9)
 - Coat tree (9)
- DOWN**
- Alterations to plans (7,2,7)
 - Caller (7)
 - Enactment (11)
 - Copping (9)
 - Disgraced (11)
 - Go in (5)
 - Map rainfall line (7)
 - Unsurprised (3,6)
 - Amused (11)
 - Decorated costermonger (6)
 - Flowering frequently (9)
 - Pack donkey (15)
 - Makes free (11)
 - Church aisle windows (10)
 - Artist's hand support (9)
 - Bystanders (9)
 - Elastic (8)
 - Shipworker (7)
- SOLUTION TO NO 318 (Last Saturday's prize concise)**
- ACROSS:** 1 Massif 5 Course 8 LSO 9 Lavabo 10 Yeoman 11 Stem 12 Squashed 14 Gold medalist 17 Matchbox 19 Past 21 Wizard 23 Obvise 24 Gnu 25 Invoke 26 Sheila 27 Oasify 12 Breakage 14 Trustee 16 Specie 17 Ashlar 18 Defect 21 Abate 22 Cant
- DOWN:** 1 Chromie 2 Align 3 Pinnacle 4 Au fail 5 Ounus 6 Apparel 7 Oasify 12 Breakage 14 Trustee 16 Specie 17 Ashlar 18 Defect 21 Abate 22 Cant

Recommended dictionary is The New Collins Concise

The winners of prize concise No. 318 are: Y. Lunt, Station House, Ledbury, Hereford; and Mrs J. H. M. Brown, 24 Moor Drive, Leeds.

Name
Address

THE WEEK AHEAD

Today

HELP A LONDON CHILD
APPEAL: Capital Radio raised more than £220,000 last year for the appeal, a registered charity for the needy children organizations in greater London. This year they aim higher. On the air is a continuous auction (lots include a holiday cruise, a share in an oil rig), a chance for listeners to pledge money to hear their favourite record and a quiz. Off-the-air events include a toddlers' sponsored run/walk/crawl at Battersea Park, another auction in the Capital Radio foyer and a Junior Best Disco in Town at the Lyceum. Capital Radio (Information 386 1288, on-air auction 484 5255, pledging a record 388 6111). Today and tomorrow, 9am-6pm.

ON THE RAILS: Two big model railway shows are being held this weekend. The international exhibition at Wembley has more than 20 working models, including ones based on 1920s Bodmin, in Cornwall, and the 1930s backwoods of America, and the Model Railway Club's New Allington and Dyer's End, spanning the past 20 years of British Rail. Wembley Conference Centre, Wembley, Middlesex (902 1234). Today, tomorrow, Mon and Wed 10am-6pm, Tues and Thurs 10am-5pm, Fri 10am-5pm. Admission: adults £2.25, children £1.25. Ends Fri. At Harrogate there are 20 layouts from the steam era to the present day. British and Continental. Harrogate Conference Centre, Harrogate (0423 68051). Today and Mon 10am-7pm, tomorrow 11am-5.30pm. Tues 10am-5pm. Admission: adults £1, concessions 50p.

IN THE FRAME: The Embassy world professional snooker championship begins today at the Crucible Theatre, Sheffield, with the top seed and title holder, Steve Davis, playing Warren King of Australia in the opening match. Two other former champions in action today are Ray Reardon (the second seed) and John Spencer. In all, 32 players are chasing prize money of £200,000, of which £44,000 goes to the winner. The 17-day event is being extensively covered by BBC television, with transmissions today on BBC2 from 10.25am and BBC1 from 12.50pm.

COROLANUS: The latest production in the BBC Shakespeare series is the Roman tragedy which Shaun Sutton, the producer, describes as "an astonishingly modern play"; at its core is the timeless theme of arrogant



Country girl: American singer Emmiyou Harris (see Today)

Kite site: A lonely figure is silhouetted against the sky as he flies his stunt kite near Durham. Enthusiasts will be out in force on Blackheath, London SE3, this weekend (see Tomorrow)

FESTIVAL OF COUNTRY MUSIC: The largest international festival of its kind, but the top artists still come from America: Slim Whitman, Emmylou Harris, Glen Campbell, Ray Stevens, Lynn Anderson and the Osmonds. However, a parallel "Best of British" is run throughout the festival. Wembley Arena, Wembley, Middlesex (902 1234). Today, tomorrow and Mon, doors open 10am; performances 4.30-11pm. Daily tickets £7.50-£17.50; three-day tickets £22-£50.

SEVEN BRIDES FOR SEVEN BROTHERS: Remarkably, the British stage premiere of the popular film musical, featuring such songs as "Wonderful Day", "Bless You Beautiful Hide" and "Going Courtin'". A production by the resident company with a cast of 27. Theatre Royal, York (0504 25658). Preview today at 2.30pm, opens today at 8pm. Until May 12, Mon, Tues, Thurs and Fri at 7.30pm, Wed at 7pm, Sat at 8pm; matinees at 2.30pm.

Tomorrow

BALLOON DAYS: Hot-air balloonists are hoping for good breezes this weekend. For the sixth year they attempt the trans-Pennine race, which no one has yet completed. Nearer the ground, there are balloon competitions for precision landing, short-distance races and an inflation race for the quickest to get airborne. Spectators can take tethered rides. Holker Hall and Park, Carlisle; Cartmel, Grange-over-Sands, Cumbria (044853 328). Today and tomorrow, 10.30am-4.30pm. Admission: adults £2, pensioners £1.50, children £1.30.

SKY OF KITES: Enthusiasts meet for their annual extravaganza, impressing each other with static displays, kite stunts and Chinese kite fighting. Blackheath, London SE3. Today and tomorrow, mid-morning until 5.30pm.

EASTER PARADE: More than a dozen bands accompany the annual two-mile-long parade of about 50 floats which

moves off at 3pm. Before and after there is entertainment from fair organs, hot-air balloons, craft displays and more bands. Battersea Park, London SW11. From noon.

DEEP RIVER: A portrait of the American contralto Marian Anderson, who did more than any other black singer to break the colour bar in classical music. In 1939 the Daughters of the Revolution refused to let her use Constitution Hall in Washington because of her colour; with the help of Eleanor Roosevelt, the president's wife, she held a concert instead at the Lincoln Memorial and drew 75,000 people. Marian Anderson takes part in the programme, which also includes contributions from Sir Rudolph Bing, Grace Bumbury and Shirley Verrett. Radio 4, 10.15-11pm.

Monday

PUPPET THEATRE 84: The second international festival has attracted the world's finest puppet companies to entertain adults and children for a fortnight. Shows at the 18 venues include the resident Little Angel Marionette Theatre Company's *The Prince and the Mouse* (today until Wed); the acclaimed Hungarian State Puppet Theatre's *Firebird and Petrouchka* (Sadler's Wells, tomorrow to Sat); a Nigerian mixture of puppets, dancers and musicians (Commonwealth Institute, Wed-Sat); and the Moving Stars Marionettes' *The Ancient Mariner* (Puppet Theatre Barge, Little Venice, today to Sun). Information from the Puppet Centre, Battersea Arts Centre, Covent Garden, London SW11 (228 8863); or 18 Wellington Street, Covent Garden, London WC2 (836 1492). Until May 6.

Tuesday

MADE IN LONDON: The seventh season of British films chosen from the National Film Archive opens with *Jessie Matthews in Sailing Along*, directed by her husband Ronnie Hale. Ranites among the other 25 films

on offer include the exotic *About the Damned* (May 10); *Evergreen*, with Emylou Harris (May 15); *Broken Blossoms*, with a Chinese Emylou Harris (May 31); and a 1930s version of the delightful musical *Mr Cinderella* (July 5). Museum of London, London Wall, London EC2 (800 3699). Tues and Thurs, 6.10pm. Tickets £1.20. Until July 19.

RAMONA: Teatro Escambray of Cuba with a short season of a play in Spanish. It deals with the problems of one woman, through first love, marriage and work, and her personal and political struggle in a world of male prejudice. Dance and music are used to evoke Cuba past and present. Shaw Theatre, 100 Euston Road, London NW1 (388 1394/7772). Opens today at 7pm. Until Apr 23, Wed-Sun at 7.30pm.

A SCANDAL IN BOHEMIA: The first of 13 new television dramatizations of the cases of Sherlock Holmes, with Jeremy Brett as Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's immortal detective and David Burke as Dr Watson. For the series a 60-yard stretch of Victorian Baker Street was recreated at Granada's Manchester studios only yards from television's most famous set, Coronation Street. All ITV regions, 9-10pm.

THIS WOODEN "O": Documentary about the 30-year obsession of the American actor and director Sam Wanamaker to rebuild Shakespeare's Globe Theatre by the original site on the bank of the Thames. To fulfil his dream, Wanamaker needs \$18m. The programme follows a fund-raising tour of the United States during which artists including Michael York, Millicent Martin, Clio Laine and John Dankworth and Nicol Williamson appeared for no fee. BBC1, 11-11.45pm.

Wednesday

NORTHERN GATHERING: Four days of exhibitions, music and sports with a Northumbrian flavour. The energetic go hill racing, rapper-sword dancing or clog dancing, stack ornaments of straws are on show and the gentle Northumbrian pipes bring sweet music. On Apr 28

there is a replay of the return from the Border battle of Otterburn, fought in 1388. Morpeth, Northumberland (0423 68966). Until Apr 28.

CHEAP MASTERS: Prints are only expensive in fashionable areas and there should be plenty of good cheap buys in this sale, which has 730 lots. There are charming seventeenth and eighteenth-century landscapes which may be had for around £100; contemporary prints for much less than dealers or publishers charge, and early twentieth-century prints, a revival period of which only a few artists have yet become expensive. Christie's, 8 King Street, London SW1 (839 9060). Today at 10.30am and 2.30pm, tomorrow at 10.30am.

TAKING STRIKE: The first-class cricket season gets under way today with the traditional match at Lord's between MCC and the current champion county, Essex. Channel 4 takes up the cricket theme this evening with a repeat of Richard Harris's acclaimed comedy *Outside Edge*, with Paul Eddington, Prunella Scales and Maureen Lipman (8.30-10.15pm); and this is followed by the first of four conversations between John Arlott and Mike Brearley (10.15-11.15pm).

HOLD FIRE: Stars of an arms and armour sale today are a double-barrelled flintlock turnover pistol (£1,000 to £1,500), and an unusually large Japanese hand cannon (£1,000). Also a large selection of Japanese swords, modern and antique firearms and militaria. Phillips, Blenheim Street, London W1 (629 6802), at 2pm.

ROMEO AND JULIET: Royal Shakespeare Company production which they toured extensively last winter. Simon Templeman and Amanda Root in the title roles, with Frank Middlemass as Friar Laurence, Roger Alton as Mercutio, directed by John Caird. The Other Place, Stratford-upon-Avon (0789 295823). Opens today at 7.30pm, Thurs and Fri at 7.30pm. In repertory.

THE SEAGULL: Philip Prowse directs the last in a season of three classic plays at Greenwich. Maria Aitken,

Robert Gwilym, Julie Logan, Ciaran Hinds in Robert David MacDonald's translation of Anton Chekhov's fusion of comedy and tragedy. Prowse also designed the production. Greenwich Theatre, Crooms Hill, London SE10 (858 7755). Preview today at 7.45pm, opens Thurs at 7pm. Until June 2, Mon-Sat at 7.45pm, matinees at 2.30pm.

Thursday

SPRING BLOSSOMS: Margaret Fergusson, Caroline Evans and other top flower decorators arrange more than a million blooms in Westminster Cathedral for the spring flower festival. There are lilies and tulips from Holland, gladioli from Brazil, daffodils from Scotland and bells of Ireland from Kenya. The main aisle is a floral avenue of peace, blooms hang from the chandeliers and every side chapel is decorated. Westminster Cathedral, London SW1, 9am-8pm. Admission £1.50, pensioners £1. Until April 28.

JAPANESE PRINTS: Hokusai's famous wood-block print, *The Wave*, estimated at £9,000 to £11,000, is included in today's sale, with other superb landscape prints which could run down to prices around £200. At the other end of the sale are Japanese painted screens which make a superb visual impact. Between these two fashion areas is a small group of handpainted scrolls, generally very good value for money. Sotheby's, 34 and 35 New Bond Street, London W1 (493 8080), at 10.30am and 2.30pm.

DANIEL TAKES A TRAIN: Pal Sandler's Hungarian film opens. See p18.

Friday

ARTS NOUVEAU AND DECO: A midnight-blue pâte-de-cristal glass made by Françoise Decorchemont in the 1930s is the star lot (estimate £500 to £700) in a large and varied sale. There is plenty of Lalique, from vases and bowls to a circular hand-mirror with prancing goats moulded on the reverse (£350 to £400) and a budgerigar's bowl (£300 to £500). Christie's, 8 King Street, London SW1 (839 9060), at 10.30am and 2.30pm.

etchings and a run of the 1920s magazine *Art Gout*. *Beauté* are there too. Christie's South Kensington, 85 Old Brompton Road, London SW7 (581 2231), at 2pm.

BIG MEAT EATER: A low-budget horror comic from America, in which the cosy life of a small town is disrupted by visiting aliens and a butcher's assistant with novel ideas about getting supplies. Directed by Chris Windsor; with George Dawson, Andrew Gillies, Big Miller. Cart 15. Showing with Bill Forsyth's first comedy, *That Sinking Feeling*. Screen on the Green (226 3520).

WHITE DOGS: "What you've got there, Julie, is a four-legged time bomb" says the heroine's boyfriend, eyeing a dog that ferociously attacks blacks. Luckily, Samuel Fuller's direction is far less bald than his script. Made in 1981 and given only a cautious release in America, the film has been greeted with critical acclaim in Europe. With Kristy McNichol, Paul Winfield, Burl Ives. Cart 15. Electric Screen (228 3684). Cinecitta, Panton Street (930 0631).

CHATTERTON: For the Romantic poets, Thomas Chatterton was a symbol of poetic genius crushed by an unfeeling world. In a new one-man play by Raina Haig, Geoffrey Burridge plays Chatterton, who at 14 forged medieval manuscripts, at 16 was contributing to London newspapers and at 17 committed suicide. New End Theatre, Hampstead, London NW3 (435 6053). Opens today at 10.30pm, admission £2. Tues-Sat at 10.30pm, admission £2. Theatre (928 2252). Apr 30, May 18 and June 28 at 6pm, admission £1.50.

AMERICA: A repeat of Alistair Cooke's handsome and articulate personal history of the United States, first shown in 1973, with a new concluding programme. In tonight's opener, *The First Playset*, Cooke describes his childhood misconceptions of the country and his initial visit as a 23-year-old in 1932. BBC2, 7.45-8.35pm.

Week following

Apr 28: Clair classics - two 1920s film comedies by René Clair, *Entr'acte* and *An Italian Straw Hat*, are being shown with live orchestral accompaniment. Dominion Theatre, Tottenham Court Road, London W1 (585 652), at 7.30pm.



Words and symbol: Romantic poet Thomas Chatterton (see Friday)

Out and About

Paradise regained, just north of the A40

Narrow, busy and windswept, the A40 from London to Cheltenham is a road to make you wish you had stayed at home with a good book. But it is precisely because I am the bookish type that we found ourselves heading out of the capital and along this same road. The temptation was a literary trail newly marked out for people like me by Blackwell's, the Oxford-based booksellers.

Together with the Thames and Chilterns Tourist Board, the firm has produced a brochure, entitled *Blackwell's Literary Heritage Trails*, which maps six self-conducted tours, five for motorists and one for walkers, this last around the city of Oxford itself.

The five motor trails take in landmarks associated with more than 40 writers in the five counties the tourists board wishes to promote - Bedfordshire, Berkshire, Buckinghamshire, Hertfordshire and Oxfordshire. You can get around any one of them in a day, and taking advantage of the fact that they are not guided tours, we managed to take in bits of two, ending with the walk around Oxford.

The Oxfordshire Country Trail starts with Alexander Pope at Stanton Harcourt and finishes, chronologically as well as geographically, with Sir Winston Churchill at Blenheim. The tour around the Great Ouse features Olney (William Cowper) and Bedford (John Bunyan), while Hertfordshire Heritage starts and concludes alphabetically with St Albans (Francis Bacon) and Westmill (Charles Lamb). The Thames Valley Trail meanders along the river from Windsor, where H. G. Wells was a draper's apprentice, to Ewelme, where Jerome K. Jerome worked on *Three Men in a Boat*.

The one we picked to start on is called the Chiltern Connection and begins three miles south of the A40 at Stoke Poges (Thomas Gray) swings north to Penn and Old Jordans (William Penn) and continues north to Chalfont St Giles (Milton), before ending further west near High Wycombe at Hughenden Manor, the seat of Disraeli.

This, of course, is a very selective list, and a few moments with a literary gazetteer is all it would take any self-respecting bookworm to wriggle out of any uncongenial stop and substitute another. Only a mile or so beyond Stoke Poges, for example, you are in Slough, where, at Elizabeth Cottage in the High Street, Charles Dickens once kept his mistress, Ellen Ternan.

we did not in fact start at the brochure's suggested beginning, but plunged in *medias res* at Chalfont St Giles and Milton's Cottage. This is a delightful, vine-clad little place with timber frame and brick infilling, where in 1665 the poet came to escape the Great Plague then ravaging London. The quiet, terraced English garden is worth a visit in itself, although, as I was told by the curator, Lieutenant-Colonel Douglas Clark, it is unlikely that Milton, by then blind, disappointed and peevish, was able to enjoy the place as much as its present-day visitors.

Nevertheless the cottage is Milton's sole surviving home, and it is here that he completed *Paradise Lost* before returning to London. I enjoyed the display of first editions in the study, but what I most treasure is the remark made by Lt-Col Clark as we prepared to leave. Having told me that more and more young visitors were coming to the museum, he

added "particularly since Milton stopped being made compulsory for A-levels and became an optional extra". Our next poet of call, Thomas Gray, is another "set" bard. He, of course, wrote that line "Some mute, inglorious Milton here may rest" in his much celebrated "Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard".

L. Blackwell's brochure and almost everybody else tend to assume that Gray wrote his *Elegy* in what is the starting point of the Chilterns trail, the Church of St Giles in Stoke Poges, a little less than 10 miles north of Chalfont St Giles. In the churchyard here Gray himself lies buried, near the east wall.

However if, as we did, you follow the Gray connexion a little farther and take lunch a mile or two west at the Burnham Beeches Hotel, you will learn something not in the brochure. Local people argue that Gray wrote in and of St Peter's, Burnham, while staying

at the Beeches, now a fine, unfussy country hotel, but once a private home owned by Gray's uncle. Perhaps the best thing a conscientious pilgrim can do is to visit both churches and leave the controversy to bubble on.

We had to move on, if we were to be in time to look around Blackwell's on the Oxford walk, so some authors had to be left to another time. I should certainly like to visit the grave of George Orwell at All Saints, Sutton Courtney, near Abingdon, some time.

I was also sorry to delay yet again a visit to Kelmscott, where William Morris lived and worked. However, once safely parked in Oxford itself, we were able to do the next best thing and walk around Morris's old college, Exeter, where in the chapel there is a magnificent tapestry executed by him from a painting by Burne-Jones.

Not far away we came across another unexpected association. I don't usually connect Shakespeare with Oxford, but then the city does lie between London and Stratford, so I am happy to accept the assertion that the Swan of Avon once roosted in the Painted Room of the Crown Tavern in Cornmarket Street.

Many trails I go on, literary or otherwise, start and go no farther than bookshops, but there was more of an excuse than I can usually claim for winding up at Blackwell's. Two of their shops in Oxford are literary landmarks in themselves. The children's bookshop in Broad Street was the first to be opened for children, and claims still to be the largest. What is more, at the end of the garden is the prison where Latimer, Ridley and Cranmer were held, and just along the street is the martyrs' cross where they were burned at the stake.

Also in Broad Street is the main Blackwell's bookshop, where the business began more than a century ago. All the writers mentioned on the six trails are stocked; and the beautiful old facade masks the fact that behind lies the Norrington Room, along whose three miles of shelves is claimed to be the biggest display of books for sale in the world - a trail in itself.

Ross Davies

Blackwell's Literary Heritage Trails is available free to those visiting Blackwell's Bookshop in Broad Street, Oxford, or by post from the Thames and Chilterns Tourist Board, 8 The Market Place, Abingdon, Oxfordshire.



On the Chiltern trail: Disraeli (left) introduces (from top) William Penn, Thomas Gray and Milton

Collecting

The golden oldies that have beaten time

"Rock 'n' roll is here to stay" goes the old hit by Danny and the Juniors, but many of the records released in the 1950s and later have got much more than staying power - they can also be valuable.

Record collecting is no longer just a nostalgic hobby. In the last 10 years it has become an active business, with scores of second-hand record shops, regular record fairs and specialist magazines like *Record Collector* where collectors can buy and sell their vinyl wares and read learned articles about Phil Spector rarities or the value of early Eurythmics singles.

The last auction at Sotheby's of rock 'n' roll memorabilia netted £150,000 and some of the keenest bidding was for albums by singers ranging from Cliff Richard and Elvis Presley to T. Rex and the Dave Clark Five.

Strange to think that the records you might have bought or danced to 20 or 30 years ago could be worth anything from £25 to £250. But prices in that range are being paid for highly collectable items, such as Presley's first 45 on the American Sun label, the Who's first single ("I'm the Face") when the group was called the High Numbers, and "Liza Jane" by Davey Jones and the King Bees (D. Jones being the original name of D. Bowie).

There is even a handful of rarities which serious collectors value in four figures. Top of that list is an early Presley LP called *TV Guide Presents Elvis Presley*, valued at around £3,000.

What is collectable today? Peter Dickerson of the Vintage Record Centre, one of London's "oldies" shops, suggests early Beatles, Marc Bolan, rare 1960s psychedelia and specialist labels like Chess, Red Bird and Blue Horizon. But he warns about the importance of the records' condition. Any valuation given in *Record Collector* is based on mint condition and prices slump drastically when the condition is rated fair or poor.

I wonder how many records we played in the 1960s, ruined by beer stains and dripping candle-wax at parties, could have ended up today at the Vintage Record Centre if they had never been taken out of their covers. "Some of my customers are so fussy that they only buy mint records in their original covers", Dickerson told me.

One of his regular customers had come down from Norfolk and, when I was in the shop, was spending £75 on an obscure single on the London label (the collectors' favourite label from the late-1950s and 1960s).



Past master: Peter Dickerson at his Vintage Record Centre

There is plenty of stock in the old record shops at the moment, partly because some big collectors have had to sell their collections after losing their jobs and also because the market is becoming much wider.

Records issued in the last five years are already considered collectable. Ted Carroll of Rock On, another "oldies" shop, cited collectors of the early independent labels, like Stiff, with its catalogue of punk and new wave music. "There are far more strands today in record-collecting. It has moved well beyond the rock 'n' roll fans and rhythm 'n' blues specialists. I've got collectors who want only all-

girl groups, or only picture-discs, or just obscure Merseybeat groups of the 1960s." It is hard to predict which of today's chart successes might be worth keeping. But Carroll suggests that it is always worth hanging on to mint copies of Top Ten hits. "Remember that every few years a new generation of collectors comes along and discovers the hits of the recent past for the first time". Apparently the first singles of Boy George, released in 1982, are already in demand. At a record fair, I saw someone pay £130 for a rare Sex Pistols single, issued for a very brief time by a label which then parted ways with the group.

The most bizarre collectable record I have come across is the only 78 brought out by the Beatles. It was released on an Indian label and intended for villages without electricity. An enthusiastic Beatles collector paid £200 for a copy of that.

My own prediction for records which will increase in value is a selection of the very first compact disc releases. In 30 years' time, they will be as collectable as that Beatles 78.

Richard Gilbert

The Vintage Record Centre, 91 Roman Way, London NW7 (01-607 8586). Rock On, 3 Kenilworth Road, London NW1.

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As you can see there are now four Orion models to choose from following the introduction of the new L series. And on top of that, the three existing models, the GL, Ghia and 1.6i Ghia are down in price too.**

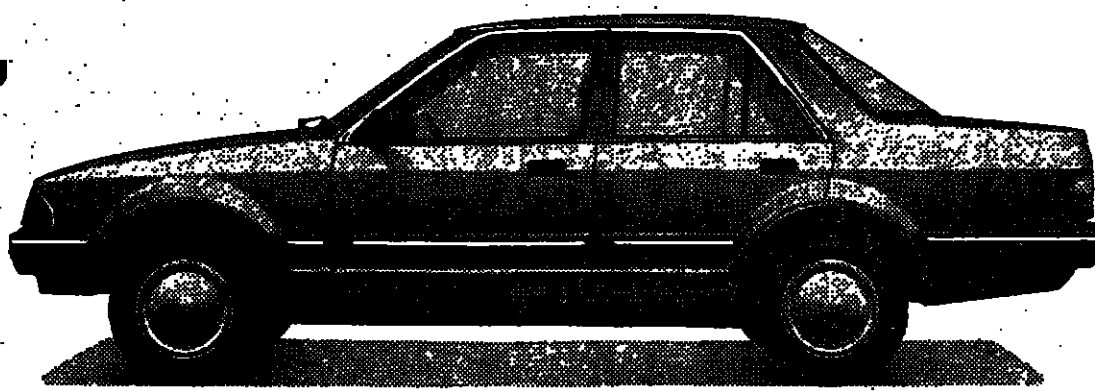
Excellent news, when you consider that the Orion GL has just been voted Best Medium Car of the Year, in 'What Car' magazine.

The Orion is an elegant car that provides bags of space for both driver and passengers alike. The seats are designed to soak up long journeys. A stratified heating and ventilation system creates an ideal travelling environment. Obsessive attention to sound proofing keeps noise levels down low.

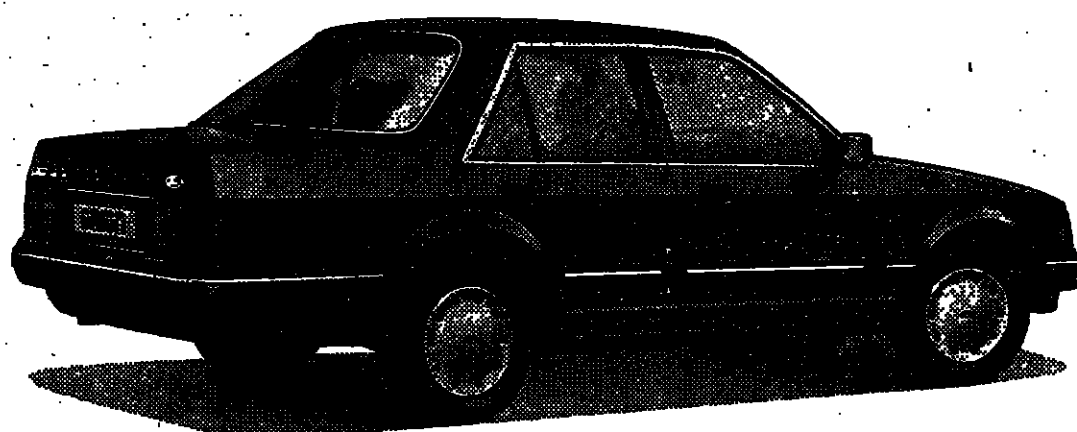
Like all Fords, low running costs are given high priority. The 1.6 five speed, for example, returns an admirable 54.3 mpg at 56 mph†, yet covers 0-60 mph in 10.2 seconds with a top speed of 104 mph††

The fully independent suspension and rack and pinion steering give you a good 'feel' – and make life very comfortable for everyone on board. Everyone's luggage is catered for too, in the cavernous 13.5 cu. ft. boot which is supplemented by a split hatch back seat to cope with any awkward loads.

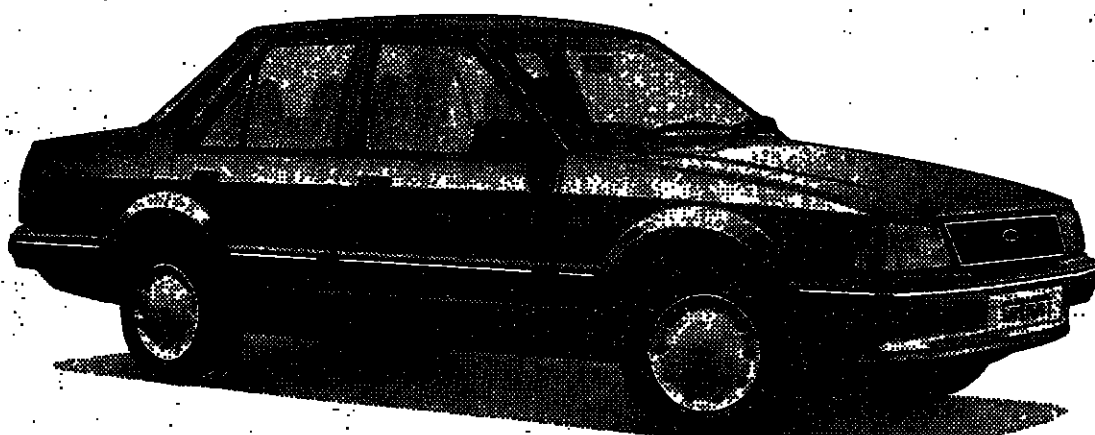
Having said all that, you still have a problem. Namely, which is the perfect Orion for you? Well, get down to Ford's Easter Parade and find out!



Orion GL. Now from £5,707*.



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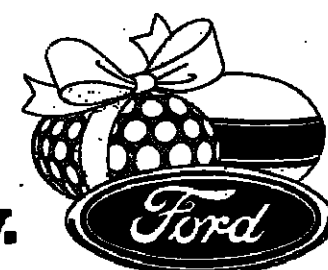
Orion 1.6i Ghia. Now just £7,245*.



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†Govt. fuel economy figures for Orion 1.6L 5 speed – mpg (litres/100 km). Constant 56 mph (90 kmh) 54.3 (5.2). Constant 75 mph (120 kmh) 40.4 (7.0). Urban cycle 33.2 (8.5).
*Maximum prices excluding delivery and number plates. Orion L shown is a 1.6L from £5,789.
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Lack of support

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Begin, April 9. Dealings End, April 27. \$ Contango Day, April 30. Settlement Day, May 8.
\$ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

[illegible]

THE TIMES

FINANCE AND INDUSTRY

Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

M&S poised to introduce 'money centres' in stores

The sword of St Michael could soon be carving a slice of Britain's fast-moving financial service business.

Marks and Spencer is likely to be the first of Britain's leading retailers to take advantage of the changing structure and could introduce "money centres" in some of its 266 stores.

The group has a financial team exploring the potential opportunities that are quickly arising in the financial field as a result of the liberalization of the Stock Exchange.

Marks admits it is investigating "certain aspects" of financial services that might be compatible to its current range. These remain a secret but their team "had a very wide brief and had not yet identified any potential partners".

Since the end of 1983 all the leading British insurance companies have approached Marks and Spencer "to introduce themselves" and other large institutions have contacted the company or responded to the team's "tentative" inquiries.

Marks already has relationships with the Prudential that have spanned the past 30 years. The Pru handles M&S insurance business on its stores and also has part management, with N.M. Rothschild and S.G. Warburg (a very recent appointment) of the M&S £300m pension fund.

The entry of such high street retailers as Marks into the financial services arena adds yet another significant factor to calculations.

The building societies, insurance companies, banks and stock brokers are currently reviewing what new areas of activity and new range of products may face Britain's consumers within the next few years.

Marks already has a budget account system working and that is run by Citibank, one of America's biggest, in the south of Britain, and by Bank of Scotland in the north.

Citibank has already stated its intention to move into insurance, has taken over a stockbroker and is building up a high street retail banking and credit service.

In the US, Sears Roebuck, a large retailer, already offers its shoppers the full range of financial services including mortgages, loans, credit services, insurance, investments, estate agency and travel.

The reason Marks is so widely viewed by institutions as the premier retailer to join is its reputation for quality, a strong consumer loyalty and its insistence that 90 per cent of its products are made in Britain.

The Pru too, prides itself on its reputation and customer loyalty and superficially at least, appears an obvious choice as a supplier of financial product.

Banking services have made brief appearances in stores in the past, but the development of new technology has overcome many of the problems experienced then. Computers now mean that a whole range of services could be cheaply provided in a small space with a minimum of staff. Who better than M&S to be in the van?

US money makers go into a decline

The past few turbulent days on Wall Street dramatically illustrate that, for the time being, making things rather than making money is once again a good business.

Chrysler's chairman, Mr Lee Iacocca (according to local wags, an acronym for "I am chairman of Chrysler Corporation"), revealed that the once nearly bankrupt car company made \$706m in the first quarter - exceeding profits made in any single complete year.

Official figures revealed that the US economy grew at an annualized rate of 8.3 per cent in the first quarter, exceeding government forecasts comfortable and confounding most economists' projections.

On Wall Street however, the money makers were in deepest gloom after a clutch of dismal first quarter figures from

the big banks and securities firms. Share prices were once again going nowhere, bond prices tumbled on further confirmation that interest rates are heading up.

It is no place for the nervous. Amid speculation over who will succeed the legendary banker Mr Walt Wriston as head of Citibank (he retires in August) one stockholder at the bank's annual meeting prophesied the Federal Reserve chairman Mr Paul Volcker was the heir apparent.

Within minutes, Wall Street's hard-nosed professionals were whispering that Mr Volcker had resigned. The fight against inflation was out, prices would rise and with them interest rates. The Bellwether Treasury Long Bond tumbled a full point despite a Fed denial of the absurd Volcker rumour.

He would, in any case, be well advised to cling on to his job. One bank after another reported poor earnings, partly the result of loans to Argentina's private sector. The recent cosmetic patching up of the debt crisis affected only Argentinian government debt.

Citibank's own earnings per share fell nearly 6 per cent, its problem loans rose from \$1.95 billion to \$2.3 billion. Bank of America's profits per share tumbled 25 per cent. Manufacturers Hanover reported an 8 per cent slump in first quarter earnings and revealed that, without that eleventh hour Argentine deal, its net income would have been nearly 25 per cent lower. Continental Illinois, the most hard hit among the leading US banks, succeeded in creeping back into the black, but only thanks to a panic disposal of its credit card business.

It was the same dismal story among the leading securities dealers with Paine Webber's earnings tumbling 79 per cent, E. F. Hutton 65 per cent lower, and First Boston down 20 per cent - all suffering from sharply rising costs at the same time as depressed volume on Wall Street. And with financial diversification all the rage both sides of the Atlantic, American Express showed once again that being all things to all investors may be fashionable without necessarily being profitable. Its first quarter net income fell by a quarter.

Timely boost for Schroder Wagg

Not everything has gone right for Schroder Wagg in the last few months. The hurt of being discarded in quick order as takeover advisers by Sir Patrick Meany of Thomas Tilling and Mr Jeffrey Sterling after his arrival at P & O was a serious blow to the pride of the bank's corporate finance team. It is only fair, therefore, to record that its handling of the latest government share sale - this week's Associated British Ports issue - has been extremely well judged.

As Amersham and Britoil demonstrated, selling the Government's shares is a politically minefield into which any bank must now tread with great care, if it is not to attract unflattering headlines. Finding a middle path between ensuring the issue is a success, deterring the stages, attracting the small investor and yet still getting the best price for the Government is not easy. Schroder's own effort with the initial ABP issue in February last year was a case in point: the price at which the shares were sold - 112p - proved in retrospect to be far too low.

This time round Schroder had an easier task, it is true: secondary issues are much easier to price accurately than primary ones.

In any case, the outcome was just about perfect from Schroder's point of view: the issue was adequately though not excessively oversubscribed, there was no violent sagging, and the choice of tender method seems to have squeezed out 20p a share more for the Government than a fixed price offer for sale would have raised. The small investor response was sufficient too.

All this cannot have done Schroder any harm. Warburg and Kleinwort must be hoping they can make a similar success of British Telecom this autumn.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Argentina wins loan extension

New York (AP - Dow Jones). - The advisory committee of Argentina's creditor-banks has agreed to roll-over until June 15 repayments of \$750m (£529m) that Argentina was to have been made to the banks last Monday.

This sum is the remaining portion of A\$1.1 billion bridge loan granted to Argentina in 1982.

Argentina wants the extension so it can complete discussions with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) on the economic adjustment to be made by Argentina before it can obtain IMF loans.

Although there is some pessimism in Washington, Argentine officials have told the committee they have made "significant progress" in the talks and they expect sign letter of intent with the IMF soon.

GOLD

London fixed (per ounce):
am \$385.00 pm \$384.90
close \$384.75-385.25 (£271.25-271.75)
New York (latest): \$384.75
Kruggerand (per coin):
\$385.50-386.00 (£279.50-280.50)
Sovereigns (new):
\$90.00-91.00 (£63.50-64.25)
Excludes VAT

Woolworth raises stake

Woolworth Holdings bought just under 15 per cent of the shares of Comet Group in the stock market on Thursday. This gives it control of nearly 47 per cent of Comet once the irrevocable undertakings to accept the group's £180m takeover bid from Mr Michael Hollingberry, the Comet chairman, are taken into account.

It paid an average of 229.25p per share for the 12.1m shares, the maximum permissible without raising the offer to other shareholders. At the close of

business on Thursday the offer was worth 229p per share.

● **BODYCOTE INTERNATIONAL**, the metal treatment and industrial workwear group, announced that pretax profits for last year rose from £812,000 to £1m. A final dividend of 2p is being recommended raising the total for the year from 3p to 3.5p.

● **Lord Richardson** former Governor of the Bank of England, has joined the board of Prudential Corporation,

doubtful debts of \$8.2m and a \$1.57m fall in the value of the assets.

The debt provision, says the company, is the difference between sums advanced for US drilling in previous years and the estimated realizable value of oil and gas assets there.

These headaches have been the mainstay of the tumble from a 1982 profit of \$1.15m to losses last year of \$19.8m, dwarfing gross revenues vir-

Creditor Banks of Banco Ambrosiano Holdings SA of Luxembourg (BAH) have reached agreement with liquidators on settlement of claims after the world's biggest post-war banking collapse.

Banco Ambrosiano SP and BAH said in 1982 when the Milan-based bank, once Italy's largest private credit institute, collapsed under the weight of \$1.3 billion unaccounted for.

BAH's creditor banks and Ambrosiano's liquidators have long been negotiating a settlement.

The settlement will reportedly total \$450m, of which \$250m is expected to be contributed by the Vatican Bank, the Istituto per le Opere di Religione (IOR), one of

Banco Ambrosiano's largest declared shareholders.

The remainder will reportedly come from the sale of some of Banco Ambrosiano's assets. Japan's Sumitomo Bank is buying a controlling stake in Switzerland's Banca del Gottardo, which was controlled by the Ambrosiano group.

Meanwhile, private shareholders whose claims have so far been disregarded have taken the first step towards suing the Vatican Bank for damages after the collapse of the late Signor Roberto Calvi's Banco Ambrosiano with debts of \$1.4 billion.

Milan magistrates have issued a summons to the IOR through its chairman, Archbishop Paul Marcinkus, to answer the shareholders' claim for damages.

From John Earle, Rome

Vatican Bank to pay \$250m in Ambrosiano settlement

The American archbishop, together with two senior Italian lay executives of the IOR, is already under investigation.

As a result of this new move, judicial sources explained, a decision may be taken to sequester whatever assets the IOR has in Italy.

The Italian Government told Parliament after the Ambrosiano collapse that the IOR acted in virtual partnership with Signor Calvi on a number of occasions. For years Archbishop Marcinkus sat on the board of the Ambrosiano offshore subsidiary in Nassau, Bahamas.

The Vatican has admitted legal ownership by the IOR of a string of Shell companies used by Signor Calvi in Panama, Liechtenstein and Luxembourg,

but maintained it was not informed of his actions. The Vatican has all along denied legal liability.

The private shareholders were offered a rights issue on favourable terms in the Nuovo Banco Ambrosiano, set up to take over the old bank's Italian operations.

But their claims against the old Ambrosiano are not acknowledged in the settlement between the old Ambrosiano's liquidators and foreign creditor banks.

The draft settlement has yet to be officially approved by the bank of Italy and by the banks concerned.

Liquidators and representatives of the banks said the two parties would jointly renounce legal actions against each other.

Sumitomo deal saves tyre jobs

By Ian Griffiths

Up to 500 jobs could now be saved at Dunlop's Fort Dunlop car tyre manufacturing plant in Birmingham after the decision by the Japanese tyre company Sumitomo to continue production there as part of its pact to buy the bulk of Dunlop's European tyre operations.

Sumitomo agreed to purchase the tyre factories in Washington, County Durham, and the bus and truck tyre manufacturing facility at Fort Dunlop as part of the £112m deal announced in September, but it turned down the option to buy the car tyre production facility at Fort Dunlop. It was feared that around 1,000 jobs could be lost there as a result.

The change of heart was



Sir Maurice Hodgson: loss turned to £17m profit

announced by Sir Maurice Hodgson, Dunlop's chairman, at the same time as he revealed that his company had made a

pretax profit of £17m in 1983, turning round a loss of £7m in 1982. After tax and extraordinary items there was a deficit of £167m.

The cost of disposing of the European tyre operations, which will take effect from January 1 next year, was £151m. The company is still riddled with net debts of £320m and it is negotiating with its bankers to introduce a sweeping capital reconstruction programme.

Sir Maurice would not give exact details of the number of jobs which would now be saved as a result of Sumitomo's decision but he confirmed that it would be advantageous as far as jobs were concerned.

Temps, page 24

World oil use falls by 14%

By David Young
Energy Correspondent

Apart from the Soviet Union, every important industrial country has reduced its dependence on oil after years of trying to bring consumption under control according to the Worldwatch Institute, the influential Washington research group.

In 1983, the institute says in its latest report, the world consumed 20.5 billion barrels of oil - 14 per cent down on 1979 when consumption reached a peak 23.8 billion barrels.

The report also shows that because of greater efficiency in the Western industrialized nations the amount of oil needed to produce a thousand dollars' worth of goods and service has dropped by 19 per cent since 1979.

It mentions better industrial working methods, improving ways of generating electricity and the higher efficiency cars now being produced - and it specifically mentions the progress made by BL with the Metro.

In the US, petrol consumption has fallen by 15 per cent since 1979, the use of oil for heating by 43 per cent and the burning of oil for electricity generating by 61 per cent.

Broadly similar savings have been achieved in Britain, France and West Germany.

However, although the institute reports significant savings in oil - as coal reasserts itself as a primary fuel and material recycling cuts industrial processing costs - it gives a warning that the rush into nuclear power has ended.

Mr Lester Brown, the president of Worldwatch, said: "Gains in energy efficiency are welcome at a time when nuclear power, once touted as the energy source of the future, is in trouble everywhere. Even countries once viewed as nuclear power successes are now experiencing difficulty."

In France, which now gets 40 per cent of its electricity from nuclear power, high capital costs for nuclear plant construction and depressed demand for electricity have forced Electricite de France to borrow heavily, putting it in its worst financial position for 30 years.

In the Soviet Union, the construction costs of nuclear plants have risen to double those of coal-fired stations, while safety and engineering problems have put the programme far behind schedule.

Japan is cutting back on its nuclear programme as demand for power falls and to the US new reactor orders have been placed since 1976 - and 90 projects have been cancelled since 1975.

Deposit fund payouts rise

By Our Economics Correspondent

Investors in failed deposit-taking institutions received more than £3m in compensation last year from the Government's third annual report which covers the 12 months to February. This is four times the sum paid out the previous year. The board, which comes under the wing of the Bank of England, will refund 75 per cent of lost deposits (up to a maximum of £7,500) if an authorized deposit-taker becomes insolvent. The money comes from a levy on all 600 licensed institutions and the Board will be seeking further

contribution to top up the Deposit Protection Fund, now down to £1.5m, to between £5m and £6m.

Half last year's payout went to investors with Trinity Trust & Savings, the rest to depositors in Goodwin Squires Securities and Chancellor Finance (UK).

Since February, St Martin-le-Grand Securities has also gone into liquidation, with just one remaining depositor, and the Board is still liable to compensate investors with Merbro Finance (NI) and First Guarantee Trust Company, which went bust in 1982.

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Although the Japanese market has recently performed strongly we believe the prospects remain bright. Japan is the second largest stock market in the world and its economy is growing fast boosted by recovering world and domestic demand. To maximise opportunities in the future, however, there is now a much greater need for professional analysis in selecting stocks. Fidelity's proven expertise in this area will be of particular benefit to the new Trust.

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Fidelity Japan Special Situations Trust will aim to maximise capital growth and any income will be minimal. Fidelity will choose special situations from areas such as - recovery stocks, selected high technology companies, smaller as well as larger companies and new issues. Initially the Trust will be highly concentrated in around 25 specific stocks and the

portfolio will emphasise export orientated technology companies. It will, however, be actively switched between sectors. This strategy may involve a greater degree of volatility, but the rewards of aggressive management can be greater.

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STOCK MARKET REPORT

Index retreats again as caution continues

By Michael Clark

Investors made an early start to the holidays on Thursday as share prices were left to their own devices and continued to slide throughout the day on lack of interest.

The FT Index, which this week experienced its biggest one-day fall in nearly two and half years, was again in full retreat closing 8.6 down at 880.0. The FT-SE 100 also lost ground, falling 7.8 to 1108.4.

The few dealers around during after-hours trading were becoming increasingly cautious of the short-term outlook for the market. The miners' decision to continue their strike was expected, but upward pressure on interest rates and the recent hiccup in the economic recovery are still giving cause for concern.

There are also growing fears among analysts that the market may have already peaked and may now be set for a period of consolidation. However, Mr Richard Lake, a chartered broker with Raphael, Zorn, remains optimistic. He points out that the index angle of advance has increased since last October and there is still little sign of it slowing down. "There are some technical indications to suggest a little caution, but as always, it is a market of stocks", he says.

Leading equities were marked lower as investors unravelled their positions ahead of the break, but selling was described as light and was well contained by the jobbers. Among the losers, BICC lost 3p to 266p, BTR 2p to 470p, Bechtel 2p to 321p, BOC Group 5p to 288p, Distiller 2p to 282p, GEC 3p to 178p, GKN 3p to 196p, Glaxo 5p to 875p, ICI 6p to 140p, Imperial Group 2p to 144p, Plessey 6p to 232p, Thora EMI 5p to 649p, TI Group 6p to 248p and Vicker 5p to 159p. Only Lucas Industries managed to buck the trend adding 2p to 223p.

Hawker Siddeley encountered profit-taking after Wednesday's strong run, reflecting better than expected profits news. Bowater also lost 7p to 329p as brokers, Hoare Govett placed the rumour of the group's recent £41m rights issue. Hoare is thought to have placed around 1m shares at around the 330p level.

Glits made another nervous

start with falls of up to 1½% at the long end after the latest money supply figures. But a few cheaper buyers appeared after hours reducing the losses to 1½% by the close. Dealers described turnover as low and said sentiment was still upset by the poor performance of the US bond market over the past week.

Biotechnology Investments made a firm start in first-time dealings with a rise of 75p to £10, but Associated British Ports new shares received a lukewarm reception. The partly paid shares opened at 104p compared with the striking price of 100p and after retreating to 10p eventually closed at 102p, a premium of 2p. The fully paid shares lost 7p to 266p.

Plantation and General Investments made a successful

transfer from trading under RSC 1632 to a full listing. The shares introduced by broker Sheppards & Chase opened at 266p and closed at 278p, a rise of 12p on the day. Plantation & General applied for a full listing after buying a majority holding in the engineering group, Telfos. The bulk of Plantation's business is still in plantations and, among other things, it owns Nchima in Malawi and a 25 per cent stake in the Tasik palm oil project.

On the Unlisted Securities Market, Securicard enjoyed a 7p rise to 153p after news of a bullish circular from broker, Phillips & Drew. P & D brought Securicard to market last year at 133p.

Also on the USM, Michael Page Partnership held steady at 171p after a bullish statement from Mr Michael Page, the chairman, in his annual report. He says that the group's budgets for 1984 call for significant growth over 1983 which had already been exceeded. Last year's pretax profits grew from £218,000 to £563,000.

Shares of Comet Group rose 6p to 231p after Woolworth

announced it had bought nearly 15 per cent of the shares in the market. Last week, Woolworth announced an agreed bid for Comet of £17m topping the original offer from Mr Phil Harris's Harris Queensway. Woolworth slipped 2p to 511p as a result. The rest of the retail sector remained quiet although there was a flurry of activity in the new comer, The Body Shop, the body lotion retailing franchise. The shares were placed in the market this week at 95p and hit a record 195p on Thursday amid rumours of a bid.

Only 20 per cent of the equity was offered to the public, reflecting a thin market. The shares closed at 193p, a premium of 98p. Among this week's other newcomers, Pantherella slipped 1p to 103p against a placing price of 80p, while Ramco Oil Services added 2p to 99p against the placing price of 80p.

Oil shares remained mixed with BP fluctuating in narrow limits throughout the day. After slipping to 498p, the shares advanced to 505p before closing unchanged at 500p. Lasso lost 5p to 226p, Shell 5p to 638p, Tricentrol 5p to 203p and Ultramar 15p to 674p.

Among the clearing banks, Midland tried to rally after recent weakness stemming from the losses of its US subsidiary, Crocker, announced recently. The shares rose 2p to 379p, but Barclays lost 2p to 477p as did Lloyds at 622p, while National Westminster closed all square at 644p.

There is renewed interest in discount houses with increasing evidence that there should be a clutch of primary dealers for gilts and that the bill market should remain outside the realm of the stock exchange. The £20m acquisition of Alexander by Mercantile House illustrates the authorities' strategy. As the natural extension for a discount house is a money broker, all eyes are on Exco International and up 10p at 753p, Cater 5p to 543p, Seacombe up 15p at 350p and Gerard were up 7p at 339p.

Elsewhere on the financial field, Mr David Montagu, an executive director at the fast expanding Charterhouse J. Rothschild has decided that before the deal with Hambro life is fully transacted, he should snap up another 18,000 CJR shares at 124p.

WALL STREET

New York (AP-Dow Jones) - Shearson-American Express and Lehman Brothers Kuhn Loeb have confirmed the signing of a merger contract between their two companies. Mr Peter Cohen, chairman and chief executive of Shearson-American Express, said all the partners of Lehman Brothers requested to do so had signed employment contracts, representing the full complement of people Shearson required. The overall company will be renamed Shearson Lehman-American Express.

America's basic money supply figure rose \$3 billion to a seasonally-adjusted average of \$536.4 billion (£378.2 billion) in the week ended April 9 from \$533.4 billion the previous week.

Alcoa 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111 named for 1984 Queen's Awards

The full list of the Queen's Awards for Export and Technology 1984 is as follows. This year there are 88 for export achievement and 23 for technological achievement.

For export:

Asiatic (Europe) Britain: Cumbernauld, Glasgow. Manufactures valves and well-head equipment for the oil and related industries.

Aluminium Powder Sutton Coldfield: Manufactures atomized aluminium powders used in the chemical, mining explosives, ordnance, steel and foundry industries.

Armstrong Loughborough: electro discharge machinery centres for the production of aircraft engine parts.

Ove Arup Partnership London: Provides consultancy services in the design and supervision of buildings and major civil engineering works.

Aston Martin Lagonda Newport Pagnell: Manufacturers of luxury motor vehicles.

Beecham Products Overseas Branch of Beecham Group Slough, Berkshire: Marketing overseas of consumer products, principally manufactured within the Beecham Group.

Bianchi & Pizzetti, London: Provides professional services in all aspects of water engineering, including dams, hydro-electric power, marine works, irrigation and pollution control.

Brister Treatments Dorking, Surrey: Designs and installs water treatment plant constructed from UK materials and equipment.

Boris International Ltd, London: Specializes in international construction management, consultancy work and contracting.

The Dynamics Group of British Aerospace, Stevenage: Manufacturers of tactical guided weapons systems and related specialized equipment.

British Airways Engine Overhaul, Cardiff: Overhaul and repair of aircraft engines, modules and components for foreign aircraft operators.

British Electric International, London: Provides consultancy services in all aspects of electricity supply.

N Brody London: Manufacturers of "fancy fabrics" and braids made from metallized sequins and tulle.

Brown Engineering, Stourbridge: Manufacturers of capital equipment for the metal forming and processing industries.

Brymor Tonbridge, Kent: Manufacturers of vinyl wallcoverings - one of the smaller UK wallcovering manufacturers.

Burlington Slate, Coniston, Cumbria: Produces natural slate flooring, cladding, roofing, treads, risers, sills, copings.

Caledonian Airframe Prestwick, Scotland: Overhaul and refurbishment of gas turbine jet engines.

Cantex Fabrics, Worthington, Cumbria: Manufactures a range of durable non-woven fabrics from nylon and/or polyester fibres.

Cherry Valley Farms, Lincoln: Breeders of genetically improved ducks, and producers and exporters of frozen duckling, duck breeding stock, hatching eggs, and day old ducklings.

Church & Co (Footwear), Northampton: Manufacturers of high grade footwear.

The Cummins Daventry Division of Cummins Engine, Daventry, Northamptonshire: Manufactures a range of diesel engines and components.

Royal Ordnance Factories of the Ministry of Defence: the 13 factories export a substantial proportion of

the wide range of military equipment and stores.

John Dewar and Sons, London: Production and sale of Scotch whisky.

Atlas Dick, Cheltenham: Designs, manufactures and installs broadcast antenna systems, supporting towers and masts.

Dunford Wasley, Castleford, West Yorkshire: Manufacturers of men's fashion clothing under the brand name "GB".

Edmunds, Burnley, Lancs: Designs and produces computer-based audio processing systems for professional use in broadcasting and recording studios.

Elco Power Plant, Leeds: Produces electric generating sets and, more recently, water treatment plant.

Environmental Resources, London: Provides technical, management and economic consultancy specializing in environmental protection, resource recovery, energy and waste management.

Financial Times, London: Gains its foreign earnings mainly from advertisements.

GB Textiles, Nottingham: Manufacturers of men's, ladies' and children's underwear.

Gleamfree Engineering, Bristol: Specialist coachwork conversion of a range of vehicles including BL Range Rovers and Land Rovers.

Goddard and Gibbs Studios, London: Manufacturing stained glass windows, murals and domes; decorative glass windows, screens and plaques.

Harper and Tinsall, Wellingborough, Northants: Manufacturing drawing office and reprographic equipment and supplies.

Hepson Slide Systems, Greenford, Middlesex: Designs and manufactures slide systems for precisely controlling linear motion of machines and mechanisms.

Helstair Eagle, Warwick: Manufactures municipal vehicles, such as refuse collection vehicles, vacuum tankers and road sweepers.

Horsell Graphic Industries, Leeds: Manufacturers lithographic plates, chemicals and other equipment.

IMI Air Couriers, Feltham, Middlesex: International air courier providing express parcel services.

Impulloy, Bloxwich, Walsall: Designs and markets cathodic protection, anti-fouling and monitoring systems.

The Mond Division ICI, Runcorn, Cheshire: Produces a wide range of industrial chemicals, mainly alcohols, chlorine and fluorine derivatives.

Petrochemicals and Plastic Division of ICI, Welwyn Garden City: Produces a wide range of petrochemicals and plastics.

Pharmaceuticals Division of ICI, Macclesfield: Manufacture and sale of chemical pharmaceutical products.

International Aeradio, Southall, Middlesex: Provides aviation communications, computer and medical systems and services.

Invention Simulated Systems, Burgess Hill, West Sussex: designs and produces computer-based military training simulators.

JCB Materials Handling, Uttoxeter, Staffordshire: Principal exports are loaders, both telescopic and fixed boom types.

Jaguar Cars, Coventry: Subsidiary of BL.

Jenner Fenton Slade, London: Specializes in international insurance relating to oil, gas and



Mr Ernest Kochmann of Pafra: specialists in adhesives for packaging



Mr Tej K Singh of Purification Products: makers of absorbent materials



Sir Joseph Nickerson of Cherry Valley Farms: exporters of duck breeding stock

Joseph Walker, Aberlour, Scotland: Bakers with a growing export trade in shortbread.

Wipac, Swindon, Wiltshire: Provides offshore navigation and positioning services.

For technology: APV Hall Products, Darford, Kent: For the development of the "Hallscrew" single-screw refrigeration gas compressor.

Acorn Computers, Cambridge: For the development of the BBC Microcomputer System.

Beatty Engineering, Leicester: For the development of the ETC electronic pattern preparation system for the production of socks.

British Aerospace, Dynamics Group, Hertfordshire: For the development of the Sea Skua sea-skimming missile.

British Communications Corporation, Wembley, Middlesex: For the development of the Prestel videodata system, a computer based information, message and publishing medium for use by the general public and business.

G. Clancy, Halesowen, West Midlands: For the development of an improved process for the manufacture of shell moulded, chilled camshafts.

Dowty Rotol, Gloucester: For the development of 3 and 4 bladed aircraft propellers for use in the new generation of high-powered gas turbine engines.

The Gas Tube Division of EEV, Chelmsford, Essex: For the development of hydrogen thyratron tubes used in radar equipment and in linear accelerators.

The Magnetron Department of EEV, Lincoln: For the development of the magnetron electronic valve used in linear accelerators for radiology and radiography.

FBC, Cambridge: For the development of Sporka, a fungicide to control the major diseases of cereals, oilseed rape, rice, citrus, mushrooms, ornamentals and other arable and fruit crops.

Leslie Hartridge, Buckingham: For the development of a video display fuel metering system for diesel engine fuel injection pumps.

The Research & Development Department of Hewlett Iron, Sheffield: For the development of a roller kiln producing Super Slev building drainage pipes and cable ducts.

Instrumental Colour Systems, Newbury, Berkshire: and the technology departments of Marks and Spencer for the development of an integrated colour technology system.

Kalbar, Feltham: For the development of Coanda Flow Installations which permit complete and smoke-free combustion with very low levels of radiant heat.

Mathew Hall Mechanical and Electrical Engineers, London: For the design of the fire engineering installations on the Stafford A oil production platform.

Microvitec, Bradford, West Yorkshire: For the development of a Low Complexity Colour Display (LCCD) system.

National Institute of Agricultural Engineering, Bedford: For the development of machinery for the conditioning of forage crops.

The Tesser Division of Netlon, Blackburn: For technical innovation in the manufacture of grid structures with a strength equivalent to that of good quality mild steel.

Planer Products, Sunbury-on-Thames: For the development of an "artificial embryo" direct used in embryo transplants.

Royal Defence Electronics (Radar), Watlington, Oxford: For the development of the "Outlast" Radar Electronic Support Measures Processor.

The Link Miles Division of The Singer Company (UK), Lancing, Surrey: For the development of a computer generated visual system for flight simulators.

Secure a high yield NOW of up to

4.63% p.a.

equivalent to 10.24% net of tax at 30%*

£10,000 would produce a **GUARANTEED** monthly income of **£72.80** (assuming current rates and investor aged 50.)

To: R.J. Temple & Company, Temple House, 37 Grand Parade, Brighton BN2 2QG. Telephone: 0273 573136. Please send me - free and without any obligation - details of your High Interest Plan.

Name: _____ Address: _____ Tel. No.: _____ Age: _____ Age of spouse: _____ I am interested in: ☐ Income ☐ Growth

RJ TEMPLE & COMPANY T7214

- Go for growth of up to 10.24% p.a. or choose an income of up to 9.46% p.a.*
- A high net yield, whatever your tax rate.
- Income payable monthly or annually (currently up to £784.09 p.a.)*
- Full money back at end of term TAX-FREE (assuming current tax rates maintained)
- Invest from as little as £1,000.
- For anyone aged 18 to 75.
- Married couples can invest jointly (if youngest partner is under 76).
- Issued by major UK insurance company.
- Act now - offer may be withdrawn at any time.

Prolific TECHNOLOGY TRUST

There's no time like the present to profit from the future

- * Technology - the key to the future
- * International spread (currently, U.S. 44%, UK 26%, Japan 23%, Canada 6%, Misc. 1%)
- * Expertly managed to meet rapidly changing conditions
- * Proven performance

Prolific Technology Unit Trust aims for long-term growth from an international portfolio of companies operating in high-technology industries, often at the frontiers of science.

To achieve this, we take strategic long-term positions in companies with strong management and outstanding potential; at the same time we are prepared to make tactical switches between world markets.

Competition between high-tech companies can be fierce. And fortunes can change rapidly. Evaluating the risks and selecting the winners not only requires an appreciation of the processes involved, but also a detailed knowledge of the individual companies, their managements and the markets in which they operate. Prolific has this expertise.

Remember, however, that the price of units can go down as well as up.

General Information

Managers: Prolific Unit Trusts, 222 Bishopsgate, London EC2M 4JS. Telephone: 01-247 7544.

Trustee: The Royal Bank of Scotland plc.

Prices and yield: Unit prices are calculated daily and both the prices and the yield are quoted each day in the national press. The offer price was 126.9p on 18th April. No income distributions have been made to date and we do not anticipate any being made in the next twelve months.

Income Distribution Dates: 30th January and 26th July.

Charges: An initial charge of 5% is included in the offer price of units. The annual charge is 1% plus V.A.T. and is deducted from the income of the Trust.

Selling Units: Units can be sold back to us on any business day at the bid price ruling on receipt of your instructions. Payment will usually be made within 10 working days of receipt of your renounced certificate.

Prolific Unit Trusts is the trading name of Provincial Life Investment Company Limited Registered in England No. 959864. Registered Office: Stranmillis, Kesh, Cumbria LA9 4BE.

+161.4% No.1 TECHNOLOGY TRUST over the last 2 years*

*Source: Planned Savings. Offer Price 1.4.82 @ 1.4.84

To invest simply complete the coupon and return it together with your cheque.

Prolific Technology Unit Trust

To: Prolific Unit Trusts (Administration Centre), Stranmillis, Kesh, Cumbria LA9 4BE.

I wish to invest £..... (minimum £250) in Prolific Technology Unit Trust at the offer price ruling on receipt of this order. A cheque for this amount, made out to Prolific Unit Trusts, is enclosed. I am: We are over 18 years of age.

Name: _____ Title: Mr Mrs Miss _____

Address: _____

Signature: _____ T.2.4

In the case of joint subscriptions, full names and signatures should be attached on a separate sheet of paper.

☐ Please tick here if you wish all net income to be automatically re-invested in additional units.

☐ Please tick here if you would like a local independent intermediary to provide you with details of our monthly savings arrangements which offer life assurance.

This offer is not applicable to residents of the Republic of Ireland.

ACTIVE MANAGEMENT THAT PAYS

- * Expert investment management and low-cost switching
- * 100% of your money invested
- * Cash in your investment at any time without penalty
- * Proceeds free of capital gains tax and basic rate income tax

All the time new exciting opportunities are emerging around the world. Equally there are areas where the scope for profit is diminishing. To make the most of your capital you need to know which investments to switch, when to switch and where to reinvest the proceeds - a formidable problem for any private investor.

A new strategy for growth

Two years ago we launched Save & Prosper Global Equity Fund with the aim of solving this problem, in a simple and economic way for investors.

Our approach was quite simple. The Fund would be invested in carefully selected Save & Prosper unit trusts. The Fund managers would then switch the investment emphasis of the Fund very quickly in order to take advantage of new conditions.

As Britain's largest unit trust group Save & Prosper was ideally suited to launch this Fund. There are 27 unit trusts from which the managers can choose, covering the major investment sectors and geographical areas of the world. This type of investment choice, flexibility and management is almost impossible for the private investor to achieve on his own.

Outstanding performance

In just two years the Fund has proved extraordinarily successful for investors. From launch on 2nd April 1982 to 2nd April 1984 the offer price of units in Global Equity Fund has risen 79.2%. This compares with a 7.6% rise in the Retail Price Index over the same period. As with any equity investment, the price of units will fall in particular market conditions. We believe, however, that, with active management, good long-term returns will be achieved.

100% investment

Your entire investment is used to purchase units in Global Equity Fund through a Maximum Investment Bond. Units are allocated at the offer price ruling on the day your application and cheque are received. Subsequently all net income earned by the Fund is automatically reinvested to increase the value of units. These units are held on your behalf by Save & Prosper Insurance Ltd.

There is an initial charge of 5% plus a rounding adjustment not exceeding the lower of 1p or 1% per unit, which is included in the offer price of units. There is also an annual charge of 3% of the value of the Fund (permitted maximum 1%).

CONSISTENTLY BEATING INFLATION

SAVE & PROSPER GLOBAL EQUITY FUND

UP 79.2% OVER TWO YEARS

written instructions. You will receive the full cash-in value of your Bond, based on the bid value of units on the dealing day following receipt of your instructions.

About Save & Prosper

Founded in 1934, Save & Prosper is Britain's largest unit trust group and a major force in life assurance, pensions and annuities. On 1st March 1984 the Group managed funds of £1,850 million.

INVEST TODAY

To purchase a Maximum Investment Bond linked to Global Equity Fund simply complete and return the coupon, together with your cheque, to Save & Prosper Insurance Ltd, Hexagon House, 28 Western Road, Romford RM1 3LB. The minimum investment is £1,000. A booklet about the Bond, a policy document and the policy conditions will then be sent to you. On 16th April 1984 the offer price of units in Global Equity Fund was 89.3p.

Application form for a Maximum Investment Bond linked to GLOBAL EQUITY FUND

To: Save & Prosper Insurance Limited, Hexagon House, 28 Western Road, Romford RM1 3LB. Tel: 0708-669666.

First names in full: _____ Surname Mr/Mrs/Miss: _____ Address: _____ Postcode: _____ Date of Birth: _____ Signature: _____ Date: _____

I wish to invest £..... (minimum £1,000) in a Save & Prosper Maximum Investment Bond on my life and linked to Save & Prosper Global Equity Fund.

I enclose my cheque for this amount made payable to Save & Prosper Insurance Limited.

Registered in England No. 322235. Registered office 4 Great St. Helena, London EC3P 3EP. This offer is not available to residents of the Republic of Ireland.

AGENT'S STAMP

50TH ANNIVERSARY 1934-1984

SAVE & PROSPER

FAMILY MONEY edited by Lorna Bourke

Savings plan revised

Lancashire and Yorkshire Friendly Society has launched a new "tax-free plan", an updated version of its regular savings plan, which has been designed to comply with the Chancellor's Budget proposals.

Eligible friendly society investors can contribute £261 a year or £23 a month to the plan. Half the contributions are invested in British government securities through the society's Capital Secure Fund, which has achieved a growth of 144.5 per cent since it was launched in August 1978.

The balance is invested in one of two unit trusts managed by Gartmore. Further details from Lancashire and Yorkshire. Tel: 01 535 5585.

Moneymakers

In response to the 1984 Budget, Northern Rock has launched two investment products. "These 10-year plans, called Moneymakers, are linked with a tax-exempt friendly society, Manchester Unity Life Insurance Collecting Society, to make available "a blend of tax efficiency, low management charges, life cover and high returns".

The Moneymaker Savers Plan currently offers a return of 9.8 per cent net (13.84 gross) for the basic-rate taxpayer. The Moneymaker Capital Plan,

for savers who wish to set aside a lump sum, currently offers a return of 8.69 per cent net (12.41 gross) for the standard-rate taxpayer.

Further information from Northern Rock Building Society, tel: 091/285/7191

Guide for the old

Hambro Life has produced a useful, easy to read guide to retirement planning entitled "Is There Life After Work?" It points out the pitfalls of putting off planning and will be of interest to financial intermediaries - accountants, bank managers and insurance brokers.

The brochure is available free, on application to Allied Hambro Financial Management, Allied Hambro Centre, Swindon, Wilts, tel: 0793 28291.

Improved loans

National Westminster Bank is enhancing and streamlining its Home Improvement Loan Scheme which enables customers to obtain finance at fixed interest rates over periods of up to 10 years. The maximum loan has been increased to £30,000 in line with the limit to which customers can claim tax relief on interest payments. Optional insurance cover is also available to safeguard monthly repayments in the event of sickness or accident, and full repayment in the event of untimely death.



The rate of interest is fixed at the outset enabling customers to budget their repayments.

Interest rates: 1-5 years Flat Rate 9 per cent, 6-10 years 10% per cent Flat Rate, which works out at an APR of around 18 to 19 per cent depending on the term.

European trust

Guardian Royal Exchange Assurance has announced the launch of a new European Unit Trust. It aims to give long-

term capital growth through a selection of high quality European equities.

As with other GRE trusts, the income - expected to be 0.85 per cent each year - will be reinvested to increase unit holdings. Investment will be mainly in consumer oriented businesses such as pharmaceuticals, food, drink, and financial services.

Card contest

This week saw the launch of Leicester Building Society's three-part competition, open only to Leicester card holders. They can compete for three of Austin Rover's still-to-be-unveiled cars, 100 radio alarm clocks and 550 runner-up prizes.

Details of how to enter are available from Leicester's branch offices.

Society spotlight

A small saver's guide launched this week, called Building Society, shows that even after the recent cut in interest rates you can still get a good return from your building society.

Issue No 1 includes a spotlight on building society cheque accounts, how to choose an account and an investigation into "How safe is your money?"

Building Society Choice is available from Research and Information, Rattlesden, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk

1980 OSF. An individual copy costs £3.95; a year's subscription (at least six copies) normally costs £10.95 but the launch offer price is £9.40.

Coining it

Investment interest in the Isle of Man Platinum Noble coin has continued into 1984 say Ayrton Metals, the international precious metal specialists who are marketing the coin. Since the launch last November sales exceeded 50,000 coins worth £15m.

Demand from the continent continues to lead the way but there is increased activity in the UK market from small investors requiring only one or two coins.

The noble enables investors to hold platinum in the same way as gold is held through Knuggerands. The coin is purchased at near its bullion value and there is an international market on which its value can be continually monitored and through which it can be resold at any time. Further details from Ayrton Metals. Tel: 01-404 0970.

Supershares

The East Surrey Building Society has launched a Super Plus Access Share Account offering 7.25 per cent net (11.21 gross at 30 per cent tax), increasing to 8 per cent net (11.43 gross) if interest is allowed to accumulate.

Withdrawals are allowed without penalty on three months' notice, or immediately with the loss of 90 days' interest on the amount withdrawn. Further information from the East Surrey Building Society head office, tel: Redhill 63224.

New interest rates

The Yorkshire-based Barnsley Building Society has announced new interest rates effective from May 1. Its two-year term-share account will offer 7.90 per cent net (equal to 11.29 per cent gross to basic taxpayers), with a minimum investment of £1,000.

The special investment account gives 7.75 per cent gross to basic rate taxpayers with a minimum investment of £500.

A new monthly income share account will be launched on May 1 for the larger investor or retired person who needs a monthly income from an investment account without tying up capital. It will be subject to a minimum investment of £2,000 and additional amounts of £250 or more can be added. It will pay the same interest as the special investment account and interest will be calculated on a daily basis and either paid into the members bank account or a paid-up share account with the society. Inquiries to the marketing manager, tel: 0226 291557

COMMISSION

Abbey halts bonus plan by agent

By Vivien Goldsmith

Building societies are happy to pay 1 per cent commission to insurance brokers, investment advisors, accountants, solicitors and estate agents. But they are not too happy for this bounty to be passed on the customer.

Of course, it would not be good for business in the High Street if it was widely known that there was an extra percentage to be gained by going through a third party, and the building societies do not want to pay out more than they have to for their funds.

Although it is against the terms of the Building Society Act for building societies commission to find its way to a third party, the building societies cannot reasonably be expected to police their agents.

How are they to know if an accountant sets off some of his commission against a client's fee? But if a commission deal is made too public then it has to be seen to be stopped.

Investment advisor Whitechurch Securities concluded a tie-up with the Abbey National Building Society last month. Whitechurch told clients that if they deposited a minimum of £1,000 then an extra 1 per cent would be added (minus a £2 administration charge). But Whitechurch made the mistake of publicizing the arrangement and its agent status has been withdrawn.

Mr Michael Byer, manager of the Abbey National branch at Kingston upon Thames, said: "It was a pure misunderstanding. Whitechurch did it with the best of intentions thinking it was a private arrangement."

But Whitechurch is unrepentant. It is determined to offer its clients enhanced building society rates.

PRIVATE MEDICINE

Masterplan that undercuts its rivals

A novel health insurance plan with premiums about one-third of the rates charged by the leading health insurers has been launched this week.

The differences with the Major Medical Masterplan, from Mercantile Assurance Services, is that the patient has to pay the first £1,000 of the treatment costs or £1,500 in Greater London. Benefits will be paid to a limit of £50,000 and the excess will be waived for claims of more than £10,000.

Therefore, people will be covered for surgery or prolonged hospital stays, but they will bear the costs of minor incidents involving just out-

patient treatment or less than about five days in hospital.

Visits to a general practitioner, straightforward childbirth, preventive treatment, cosmetic medicine and pre-existing conditions are excluded. The policy is valid for emergencies which occur when you are abroad, but it will pay only the equivalent of what the treatment would have cost in Britain. Therefore, when visiting a medically expensive country like America it would be no substitute for regular medical insurance cover.

Mercantile Assurance Services is a new company formed by the Swedish insurance company Skandia and

Moorgate Mercantile Holding. The chairman, Mr Stuart Cohen, said: "We are not trying to produce a cut-rate BUPA or PPP policy."

MAJOR MEDICAL MASTERPLAN PREMIUMS

Age	Premium
18-34	£50
35-39	£55
40-44	£60
45-49	£65
50-57 above	£120
Minor children	£35 each

He said: "This is just the first specialized protection product that we are launching. We believe we can offer a cheaper service by eliminating the small claims."

While annual premiums for a family of four, where the oldest member is 42, range from £605.11 at BUPA and £551.64 at FPP to £417.90 with Bristol Contributory Welfare Association, the rate for Major Medical Masterplan is £80 a year for 40 to 44 year olds, or £125 for the comparable family.

Mercantile admits that it is feeling its way in this field and although it intends to bring out other plans to cover the

problems of sickness, disability and infirmity through old age, it intends to wait and see how this initial plan works.

Leading insurers rely heavily on group schemes offered by employers or organizations such as the AA and Mercantile is working on a version of this plan which might be acceptable to employees.

This would probably ensure that the employer, and not the employee, was liable for the £1,000 or £1,500 excess.

Mercantile Assurance Services, 312 High Road, London N15 4BX

SURVEYORS

Protection against property defects

Buying property is never as safe as houses. Dry rot, wet rot and subsidence are only three of the nasties which can lie concealed for some time, before making an appearance. Repair bills can run into thousands of pounds, but most people who buy houses never bother with a survey - and so have no idea what may hit them.

Last week, General Accident launched a policy designed to protect new buyers against serious defects. But the company insists that a surveyor should go through the house to check there is none before taking on any customer.

The Yorkshire Building Society has already accepted the scheme for borrowers who want it, and other societies will follow.

If serious faults appear within three years of buying the house, you can claim up to £50,000 on

your policy. But the wording makes clear that no one is coming to the rescue for the odd spot of dry rot. The defects which trigger the policy must be bad enough to make the place "unsafe, insanitary or otherwise uninhabitable".

What is more, if you make a claim, you have to pay the £50 inspection fee to see whether General Accident agrees although you get the money back if it does. Whatever happens you have to pay the first £75 of the claim anyway.

The cover costs a flat £70 and protects you for three years. You can pay the premium there and then, or have it added to your mortgage. There will also be a £30 fee for the surveyor's work in looking round the house. Paying him to do that makes sense, whether you take the policy or not.

But what is the point of

covering yourself against risks that you have already established are not there? None at all if you have total faith in the surveyor. But just occasionally they can miss something or fail to see telltale signs of trouble ahead.

If the inspection has been sloppy, you have an excellent legal case. If the surveyor is on the building society's panel, he will usually be anxious to settle because the society can always take him off it. What is more all surveyors have to hold insurance against professional negligence. The threat of publicity can also work wonders if all else fails.

The contract could make sense, if you are overwhelmingly concerned that fate has got it in for you. But is seems expensive all the same. And if the surveyor has made a mistake you would be able to

take him to court and claim damages anyway.

General Accident's policy represents the best and braves approach. But when it comes to buying houses, most people do not bother with either. Getting a surveyor to look round the house, at the same time as doing the valuation, is cheap and can save you thousands.

If you find damage you do not expect, you can frequently bargain down the price by £2,000 or £3,000.

Even if those savings do not come off, you have a much better picture of the cost involved and can usually persuade bank or building society to lend you enough to do the vital repair.

General Accident's policy gives you cover against a combination of all possible disasters.

Tom Tickell

Take something out of your investment portfolio.

The worry.

If you have £10,000 or more to invest, we have the ideal service for you.

The Britannia Unit Trust Portfolio Management Service - UTPMS.

Without you having to concern yourself with market shifts and trends, our experts at Britannia will manage your investments for you. You tell them your aims and ambitions, they have the skill and experience to help you realise them.

Our Fund Managers will keep you informed, of course, but the actual management of your portfolio is in their capable and expert hands.

The first step to a more profitable (and relaxed) investment future is to return this coupon and we'll send you full details.



To: R. A. Bagge, Director, Britannia Group of Unit Trusts Limited, Salisbury House, 29 Finsbury Circus, London EC2M 5QL. Please send me information on your UTPMS service. Please tick if you are an existing Britannia investor ☐

Name _____ Address _____ Postcode _____ T 2/4

38% p.a. COMPOUND—AVERAGE OVER 6 YEARS

In recent years, we have been consistently recommending one particular unit trust which invests principally in leading companies in this country. During this time, the returns have been exceptional and — while past performance is not necessarily a guide to the future — the sheer quality of the investment management speaks for itself.

According to the latest Money Management statistics (1st April 1984), an investment of £10,000 has grown to:—

Over 1 year	£12,500
Over 2 years	£21,140
Over 3 years	£27,440
Over 4 years	£37,680
Over 5 years	£46,830
Over 6 years	£72,090
Over 7 years	£89,170

For details of this remarkable investment, simply complete and return the coupon for details.

To Reed Stenhouse Gibbs, 10 Grosvenor Gardens, FREETPOST, London SW1W 0BR (no stamp required). Tel: 01-730 8221.

Name _____ Address _____

Country _____ Tel. No. _____

Present Income £ _____ Date of Birth _____ Tax Rate _____

Lump sum amount available for investment £ _____

Amount available for regular savings £ _____ per year/month

Licensed Dealer in Securities. Group established in 1904. 187 offices in 31 countries. Registered in Edinburgh No. 47084

Reed Stenhouse Gibbs

Smaller Companies have larger growth potential

UNIT PRICE UP 18.8% SINCE LAUNCH ON JANUARY 16, 1984

"Yet there appear to be pockets of inefficiency in the market, where an ordinary investor might hope for abnormal profits — if only there were some way to cash in on the inefficiency. Simply investing in small quoted companies is just such a market-beating strategy." Lex Column, Financial Times 31st March 1984.

Smaller companies are one of today's investment growth areas. Many operate in high technology or service sectors and can start up at moderate cost with a small workforce. What is more, staff are likely to be more committed, often owning a stake in the business. Many knowledgeable investors are buying in on the ground floor of smaller companies they believe will be the household names of tomorrow.

Invest in tomorrow's household names today.

More than in virtually any other investment sector, spotting the smaller companies earmarked for success needs comprehensive research and expert assessment.

Inevitably there is much less research available on smaller companies than on the

bigger and better known ones. However, Touche Remnant has specialist expertise in the smaller companies sector and this expertise is reinforced by close contact with leading stockbrokers, bankers and other information sources.

Management Company

Touche Remnant Unit Trust Management Limited is the unit trust subsidiary of the Touche Remnant Group. The group manages over £2 billion for investment trusts, pension funds, unit trusts and private clients.

The Touche Remnant Group has considerable experience of investing in smaller companies through several of its specialist funds which have a large exposure to these smaller companies both listed and unlisted.

Investment spread

TR Smaller Companies Fund is invested in smaller companies considered to offer outstanding growth potential. To ensure that the effects of inflation or rapidly rising stock

markets do not restrict the choice of investments, the Fund invests in companies with a market capitalisation of up to 60% of the average market capitalisation of companies listed on The Stock Exchange, currently £50m. The Managers pay particular attention to companies quoted on the Unlisted Securities Market (USM) in which up to 25% of the Fund may be invested.

How to invest

To invest in the TR Smaller Companies Fund, please complete and return the coupon below. Alternatively, you may telephone your instructions to the Managers on 01-248 1250.

For your guidance, the price of units on Thursday 19th April 1984 was 29.7p. The estimated gross annual yield is 2.1%.

Remember, the price of units and the income from them can go down as well as up.



TOUCHE REMNANT TR Smaller Companies Fund

To: Touche Remnant Unit Trust Management Limited, Mermaid House, 2 Puddle Dock, London EC4V 3AT. For details—telephone 01-248 1250.

I/We wish to invest £ _____ in the TR Smaller Companies Fund at the offer price ruling on the date of receipt of this application. (Minimum investment £500). A cheque is enclosed made payable to Touche Remnant Unit Trust Management Limited.

Please send information about: Other TR unit trusts ☐ Share exchange ☐

Please tick box for reinvestment of net distributions ☐

Surname: Mr/Ms/Mrs _____ First Name(s) _____ Address _____

Signature _____ (In the case of joint applications, all applicants must sign and attach their names and addresses)

Offer NOT APPLICABLE TO EIRE

FH The Complete Professional Investment Management Service for the Private Individual

Each year the complexity of financial planning, and the opportunities offered by it, grow greater. You may have £5,000 or more which you wish to invest in unit trusts; or you may have £40,000 or more for which you need discretionary portfolio management and full financial planning services. Fraser Henderson can meet both needs to the very highest professional standards.

Our managers have wide experience of the world's financial markets. They are ideally qualified to assess the international opportunities for our Unit Trust Portfolio Service, and to actively manage the larger portfolios on an international scale.

For further information on any of our services, please complete the coupon below and return it to us at Fraser Henderson Ltd., 5 Hanover Square, London W1R 9HE, or ring Timothy Trotter on: 01-493 3137.

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Please send me a copy of your Unit Trust Portfolio brochure ☐ Discretionary Portfolio Management brochure ☐

Name _____ Address _____

T21/4

FAMILY MONEY

INTEREST

When you lose out on saving

By Margaret Drummond

You cannot get back less money than you put into a building society. Or can you? Mr Christopher Allen discovered that you can - if you make an early withdrawal from a higher interest account which carries penalties.

At the beginning of the year he put £3,000 in the Woolwich Extra Interest account which offers 1 per cent over the odds, subject to 28 days' notice of withdrawal. A few weeks later he put in a further £2,500 but had to take £5,000 out 14 days later.

He was amazed to find that instead of simply forfeiting interest for the two weeks his £2,500 was in the account a full 28 days' interest was deducted from his capital as a penalty. He took out less than he had put into his building society.

Mr Allen asked Family Money if the penalty he encountered was standard practice amongst building societies.

The Woolwich's spokesman Mr David Blake said: "The penalty for withdrawing without 28 days' notice is the loss of 28 days' interest. If someone withdraws the money after just 14 days then yes, they will owe us interest instead."

The direct wording of the Woolwich terms is that withdrawals without notice are "subject of a penalty equivalent to twenty-eight days loss of all interest". This, Mr Blake admits is not as clear as it could be.

And this sort of thing is standard practice amongst the building societies.

Building Societies say that Mr Allen's experience is uncommon and that immediate withdrawals are rare.

Are building societies making it clear enough to investors that penalties can mean the loss of capital and not just interest?

Separate tables that ease the tax burden

THEY'VE BEEN MARRIED FOR YEARS, YOU KNOW... THEY'VE BEEN MARRIED FOR YEARS, YOU KNOW...



Married couples with substantial joint income may be subject to significantly higher tax burden than two single people with corresponding incomes. This is because the income of husband and wife is aggregated and treated as that of the husband and although he is entitled to the higher married man's allowance - £2,795 compared to £1,785 for a single man for the 1983/84 tax year - he will only be entitled to one set of "tax rate bands" applying to the whole income. Thus only the first £14,600 of joint incomes will be taxed at the basic rate, and any excess at a higher rate.

There is, however, a possibility of reducing this additional tax cost if the wife's income is wholly or mainly earned. This involves making an election to have the wife's earnings taxed separately. The effect is that the husband loses his higher married man's allowance and gets instead a single person's allowance.

The loss of allowances of £1,010 can be made up by the saving in higher rate tax, since both husband and wife can have up to £14,600 of their income taxed at the basic rate only. If the incomes are high enough, this saving in higher rate tax can more than compensate for the loss of the married man's allowance.

Table 1 shows how simple the calculation is, and this example does highlight a couple of points. Firstly, the couple are not treated as single persons for all purposes. The investment income of the wife is still aggregated with her husband's and taxed on him.

This will be less important after April 5, 1984, following the abolition in this year's

Budget of the investment income surcharge. Secondly, interest and other charges are deducted from the income of the spouse who pays them. Further tax savings can be made by arranging for the spouse with the higher income to pay these charges. If the interest payable in the example in Table 1 is interest on a joint mortgage, for example, a further tax saving could be made by arranging for the husband to pay all the interest.

He would then qualify for additional higher rate tax relief while the wife would suffer only basic rate tax on the increase in her taxable income. This effect should be considered in the light of your particular circumstances.

Table 2 shows the levels of income at which this election becomes worth while. The higher the joint income, the lower that of the lower-paid spouse can be for 1983/84.

If you decide it would be beneficial to make the election, you should ask your tax office for Form 14 which must be signed by both husband and wife. The election can be made

at any time from six months before to 12 months after the tax year for which it is to be effective. An election for 1983/84 should therefore be made by April 5 1985.

The wife's earnings will then continue to be taxed separately until the election is withdrawn. This is done by signing Form 14-1 and sending this to the tax office within 12 months of the end of the tax year for which the withdrawal is made.

Where both spouses are employed by a family company so that there is some degree of choice in deciding how much they both earn, they should not overlook the ability to Class 1 National Insurance Contributions.

Can anything be done to separate the investment income of husband and wife? Under present rules the answer is generally no, unless one spouse goes to live abroad for a complete tax-year or more.

The only other solution - not to marry, or to divorce or become legally separated - is generally too drastic for most couples to consider!

JOINT INCOMES

Year to April 5 1984	TABLE 1 Taxed together	Taxed separately husband	wife
Earned income	£ 20,000	£ 10,000	£ 10,000
Investment income	9,000	9,000	(1,000)
Less: interest payable	(2,000)	7,000	8,000
		27,000	9,000
Less: personal reliefs	(2,795)		(1,785)
married single		(1,785)	(1,785)
wife's earnings	(1,785)		
Taxable income	(4,580)	16,215	7,215
	22,420		
Tax at basic rate	4,380	4,380	2,164.50
higher rates	3,420	848	-
Investment income			
surcharge	7,800	5,181	2,164.50
		7,325.50	
Tax saving with election		474.50	

TABLE 2
Income levels for 1983/84 for which election beneficial

Joint income	Lower paid spouse's income must exceed	Joint income	Lower paid spouse's income must exceed
£	£	£	£
less than 22,067	election not beneficial	27,570	4,385
22,067	5,680	27,820	4,385
22,200	5,615	27,895	4,310
22,334	5,549	33,480	4,310
22,467	5,482	33,572	4,247
22,600	5,415	33,732	4,247
22,734	5,349	33,892	4,207
22,867	5,282	34,052	4,167
23,000	5,215	34,212	4,127
23,134	5,149	34,372	4,087
23,267	5,082	34,532	4,047
23,400	5,015	34,692	4,007
23,534	4,949	40,580	4,007
23,667	4,882	40,673	3,988
23,800	4,815	40,840	3,955
23,934	4,749	41,006	3,921
24,067	4,682	41,173	3,888
24,200	4,615	41,340	3,855
24,334	4,549	41,506	3,821
24,467	4,482	41,673	3,788
24,600	4,415	41,840	3,755
24,734	4,349	42,006	3,721
24,867	4,282	42,173	3,688
25,000	4,215	42,340	3,655
25,134	4,149	42,506	3,621
25,267	4,082	42,673	3,588
25,400	4,015	42,840	3,555
25,534	3,949	43,006	3,521
25,667	3,882	43,173	3,488
25,800	3,815	43,340	3,455
25,934	3,749	43,506	3,421
26,067	3,682	43,673	3,388
26,200	3,615	43,840	3,355
26,334	3,549	44,006	3,321
26,467	3,482	44,173	3,288
26,600	3,415	44,340	3,255
26,734	3,349	44,506	3,221
26,867	3,282	44,673	3,188
27,000	3,215	44,840	3,155
27,134	3,149	45,006	3,121
27,267	3,082	45,173	3,088
27,400	3,015	45,340	3,055
27,534	2,949	45,506	3,021
27,667	2,882	45,673	2,988
27,800	2,815	45,840	2,955
27,934	2,749	46,006	2,921
28,067	2,682	46,173	2,888
28,200	2,615	46,340	2,855
28,334	2,549	46,506	2,821
28,467	2,482	46,673	2,788
28,600	2,415	46,840	2,755
28,734	2,349	47,006	2,721
28,867	2,282	47,173	2,688
29,000	2,215	47,340	2,655
29,134	2,149	47,506	2,621
29,267	2,082	47,673	2,588
29,400	2,015	47,840	2,555
29,534	1,949	48,006	2,521
29,667	1,882	48,173	2,488
29,800	1,815	48,340	2,455
29,934	1,749	48,506	2,421
30,067	1,682	48,673	2,388
30,200	1,615	48,840	2,355
30,334	1,549	49,006	2,321
30,467	1,482	49,173	2,288
30,600	1,415	49,340	2,255
30,734	1,349	49,506	2,221
30,867	1,282	49,673	2,188
31,000	1,215	49,840	2,155
31,134	1,149	50,006	2,121
31,267	1,082	50,173	2,088
31,400	1,015	50,340	2,055
31,534	949	50,506	2,021
31,667	882	50,673	1,988
31,800	815	50,840	1,955
31,934	749	51,006	1,921
32,067	682	51,173	1,888
32,200	615	51,340	1,855
32,334	549	51,506	1,821
32,467	482	51,673	1,788
32,600	415	51,840	1,755
32,734	349	52,006	1,721
32,867	282	52,173	1,688
33,000	215	52,340	1,655
33,134	149	52,506	1,621
33,267	82	52,673	1,588
33,400	15	52,840	1,555
33,534	-49	53,006	1,521
33,667	-116	53,173	1,488
33,800	-183	53,340	1,455
33,934	-250	53,506	1,421
34,067	-317	53,673	1,388
34,200	-384	53,840	1,355
34,334	-451	54,006	1,321
34,467	-518	54,173	1,288
34,600	-585	54,340	1,255
34,734	-652	54,506	1,221
34,867	-719	54,673	1,188
35,000	-786	54,840	1,155
35,134	-853	55,006	1,121
35,267	-920	55,173	1,088
35,400	-987	55,340	1,055
35,534	-1,054	55,506	1,021
35,667	-1,121	55,673	988
35,800	-1,188	55,840	955
35,934	-1,255	56,006	921
36,067	-1,322	56,173	888
36,200	-1,389	56,340	855
36,334	-1,456	56,506	821
36,467	-1,523	56,673	788
36,600	-1,590	56,840	755
36,734	-1,657	57,006	721
36,867	-1,724	57,173	688
37,000	-1,791	57,340	655
37,134	-1,858	57,506	621
37,267	-1,925	57,673	588
37,400	-1,992	57,840	555
37,534	-2,059	58,006	521
37,667	-2,126	58,173	488
37,800	-2,193	58,340	455
37,934	-2,260	58,506	421
38,067	-2,327	58,673	388
38,200	-2,394	58,840	355
38,334	-2,461	59,006	321
38,467	-2,528	59,173	288
38,600	-2,595	59,340	255
38,734	-2,662	59,506	221
38,867	-2,729	59,673	188
39,000	-2,796	59,840	155
39,134	-2,863	60,006	121
39,267	-2,930	60,173	88
39,400	-2,997	60,340	55
39,534	-3,064	60,506	21
39,667	-3,131	60,673	-12
39,800	-3,198	60,840	-45
39,934	-3,265	61,006	-78
40,067	-3,332	61,173	-111
40,200	-3,399	61,340	-144
40,334	-3,466	61,506	-177
40,467	-3,533	61,673	-210
40,600	-3,600	61,840	-243
40,734	-3,667	62,006	-276
40,867	-3,734	62,173	-309
41,000	-3,801	62,340	-342
41,134	-3,868	62,506	-375
41,267	-3,935	62,673	-408
41,400	-4,002	62,840	-441
41,534	-4,069	63,006	-474
41,667	-4,136	63,173	-507
41,800	-4,203	63,340	-540
41,934	-4,270	63,506	-573
42,067	-4,337	63,673	-606
42,200	-4,404	63,840	-639
42,334	-4,471	64,006	-672
42,467	-4,538	64,173	-705
42,600	-4,605	64,340	-738
42,734	-4,672	64,506	-771
42,867	-4,739	64,673	-804
43,000	-4,806	64,840	-837
43,134	-4,873	65,006	-870
43,267	-4,940	65,173	-903
43,400	-5,007	65,340	-936
43,534	-5,074	65,506	-969
43,667	-5,141	65,673	-1,002
43,800	-5,208	65,840	-1,035
43,934	-5,275	66,006	-1,068
44,067	-5,342	66,173	-1,101
44,200	-5,409	66,340	-1,134
44,334	-5,476	66,506	-1,167
44,467	-5,543	66,673	-1,200
44,600	-5,610	66,840	-1,233
44,734	-5,677	67,006	-1,266
44,867	-5,744	67,173	-1,299
45,000	-5,811	67,340	-1,332
45,134	-5,878	67,506	-1,365
45,267	-5,945	67,673	-1,398
45,400	-6,012	67,840	-1,431
45,534	-6,079	68,006	-1,464
45,667	-6,146	68,173	-1,497
45,800	-6,213	68,340	-1,530
45,934	-6,280	68,506	-1,563
46,067	-6,347	68,673	-1,596
46,200	-6,414	68,840	-1,629
46,334	-6,481	69,006	-1,662
46,467	-6,548	69,173	-1,695
46,600	-6,615	69,340	-1,728
46,734	-6,682	69,506	-1,761
46,867	-6,749	69,673	-1,794
47,000	-6,816	69,840	-1,827
47,134	-6,883	70,006	-1,860
47,267	-6,950	70,173	-1,893
47,400	-7,017	70,340	-1,926
47,534	-7,084	70,506	-1,959
47,667	-7,151	70,673	-1,992
47			

Non-resident's excluded property

Minden Trust (Cayman) Ltd and Others v Inland Revenue Commissioners
Before Mr Justice Warner
[Judgment delivered April 17]

Capital transfer tax questions not dealt with by the Court of Appeal in *Van Emswiler & Co SA v Inland Revenue Commissioners* (1980) 1 WLR 468 relating to the status as "excluded property" of settled property consisting of exempt government securities held for non-resident beneficiaries were answered by Mr Justice Warner in favour of the Revenue. He held that a deemed capital distribution of settled property stock did come within the provisions of paragraph 3(1) and (2) of Schedule 7 to the Finance Act 1975 and accordingly did not give rise to a charge to the tax.

In the result an appeal, brought by way of originating summons by the trustees of two settlements made in 1961 and 1978 by Mrs Veronica Triton, was upheld and a determination that capital transfer tax was chargeable in the sum of £657,040 on a deemed capital distribution was ordered to be quashed.

Mr Donald Rattee, QC and Mr Christopher McCall for the trustees; Mr John Knox, QC and Mr Michael Hart for the Crown.

MR JUSTICE WARNER said that the trustees appealed against a determination to the effect that capital transfer tax became payable on March 8, 1978, on a holding of £1,649,959 Treasury 10½ per cent stock 1978 in which that day Lady Iveagh acquired an interest in possession.

That Treasury stock was issued subject to a condition for tax

exemption while in the beneficial ownership of persons neither domiciled nor resident in the United Kingdom. Lady Iveagh was at the material time resident in Ireland.

In 1961 the settlor, Mrs Triton, a United Kingdom resident, made a discretionary settlement for the benefit of her children and their families. The class of beneficiaries included Lady Iveagh.

In 1978 the settlor made a second settlement of £5 in favour of Lady Iveagh and her family. The trustees of the 1961 settlement thereafter purchased the Treasury stock and in exercise of a power contained in the trust deed they resolved on March 7, 1978 that that holding be advanced into, and held on the trusts of, the 1978 settlement.

On March 8, 1978, the trustees of the 1978 settlement executed a deed of appointment in favour of Lady Iveagh. It was common ground that the effect of that deed was to accelerate the vesting in possession of Lady Iveagh's interest under the 1978 settlement and to do so at a time when, in terms of paragraph 6(2) of Schedule 5 to the 1975 Act, no interest in possession subsisted in the property so that a capital distribution was *prima facie* to be treated as having been made for the purposes of the tax.

But the trustees contended that no property was so distributed. The exemption conferred by the combined effect of paragraph 1(1)(i) of Schedule 5 and paragraph 3(2) of Schedule 7, 1(1)(i) provided that in interpreting paragraphs 6 to 10 of Schedule 5 "references to settled property shall be construed as referring only to property which is not excluded property".

By paragraph 3(1) of Schedule 7 where securities were issued by the Treasury with the exemption from tax, they were to be treated as excluded property if, in the case of settled property, a person who was non-resident was beneficially entitled to an interest in possession in them.

By paragraph 3(2) "if the securities are settled property and no interest in possession subsists in them the condition of sub-paragraph (1)(b) above shall be treated as satisfied if it is shown that all known persons for whose benefit the settled property might be applied or released to an interest in possession in it are person neither domiciled nor ordinarily resident in the United Kingdom".

Van Emswiler & Co SA v Inland Revenue Commissioners decided that the question whether the requirements of paragraph 3 were satisfied in any case had to be answered by looking at the situation existing immediately before the occurrence of the event giving rise to the *prima facie* charge to tax—in this case immediately before the appointment of March 8, 1978. The Crown argued that the requirements were not satisfied because the reference to "the settled property" in the phrase "all known persons for whose benefit the settled property might be applied or released to an interest in possession in it" was, in the circumstances of this case, a reference to the property comprised in the 1961 settlement.

The crucial question was therefore what meaning was to be attributed to the words "the settled property" in paragraph 3(2).

The answer lay in the submission of Mr Rattee that the words were to be interpreted in the light of the

definitions of "settlement" in paragraph 1(a) of Schedule 5. Oransted, Mr Rattee said, that in the light of those definitions, the expressions "property comprised in a settlement" and "settled property" were to be regarded as interchangeable, and that accordingly the use in paragraph 3(2) of the expression "the settled property" required one to identify the relevant settlement, that identification had to be carried out by reference to the definition of "settlement" in paragraph 1(2) of Schedule 5.

The relevant question was, therefore, what was or were the disposition or dispositions whereby the holding of the Treasury stock was, immediately before March 8, 1978, held by trustees on trusts of the kind described in that sub-paragraph—more exactly on trusts of the kind described in paragraph 1(2)(b) of Schedule 5?

To that question the answer could only be the disposition effected by the 1961 settlement coupled with the disposition effected by the trustees' resolution of March 7, 1978 because one could not by looking at the 1961 settlement alone, ascertain the trusts on which the holding of the stock were held at the relevant time. It followed that "the settled property" referred to in paragraph 3(2) was the property and only the property, affected by both the 1961 settlement and the resolution of March 7.

There was nothing in the Crown's argument that rebutted the conclusion to which that submission led and accordingly the appeal was allowed.

Solicitors: Curry & Co; Solicitor of Inland Revenue.

Lawyers' duty to clients held in custody

In re Mohammed Javid's Application
The Court of Appeal (Sir John Donaldson, Master of the Rolls, Lord Justice May and Lord Justice Purchas) dismissed on appeal April 18 by Mr Mohammed Javid, alias Mohammed Liaquat, who had been detained in the Central Prison under the Immigration Act 1971 on the ground that the secretary of state regarded him as an illegal entrant from Mr Justice Taylor's dismissal of his application for a writ of *habeas corpus* on December 20, 1983.

The MASTER OF THE ROLLS said that since, in October 1982, the Court of Appeal had acquired a Registrar of Civil Appeals, the court had consistently given the greatest possible priority to any case where the appellant was in custody. The essential requirement was that the solicitors concerned should tell the court that their client was in custody.

That was a very important part of their duty as it was the duty of both solicitors and counsel to give priority to custody cases.

Solicitors: Hayes Son & Richmond, Gainsborough; Mr D. W. Ritchie, Nottingham.

Solicitors entitled to hold papers

Leo Abbe & Cohen v Evan G. Jones (Builders) Ltd
Before Lord Justice Eveleigh and Lord Justice Stephen Brown
[Judgment delivered April 16]

Where a client had discharged his solicitors in an action, the solicitors were entitled to hold the papers until their bill of costs had been paid. The Court of Appeal allowed an appeal by the solicitors, Leo Abbe & Cohen, Cardiff, from a decision of Judge Wallis-Jones, at Cardiff County Court, who had dismissed the appellants' appeal from the registrar's order that the papers be released to the client's current solicitors for the purpose of preparing the party and party bill for taxation.

Mr Wyn Williams for the appellants; solicitors, Mr. Bruce Manselver for the respondents.

LORD JUSTICE EVELEIGH said that the appellants had acted for the respondents in a number of matters and in 1979 were engaged in prosecuting a claim by them for the return of a motor car.

Matters proceeded slowly for a number of reasons. In March 1983, the respondents decided not to use the appellants' services and discharged them. The respondents consulted another firm of solicitors.

The position then was that both solicitors required to use the papers. The old solicitors in order to tax their bill, and the new solicitors for taxation as against the unsuccessful defendant.

It was suggested by the new solicitors that the convenient course was that the papers should be used first for the purpose of the party and party taxation, and then for the

solicitor and client taxation immediately afterwards.

The matter came before the registrar, who ordered that the appellants' bill of costs be taxed... subject only to the condition that the papers... be released to (the new solicitors) for the purpose of preparing the party and party bill for taxation on their written undertaking to preserve the lien of the [appellants] for their costs."

Giving reasons for his decision, the registrar said that the lien was of no value and that keeping the papers only delayed the party taxation.

The judge dismissed the appellants' appeal and said that the registrar had been right, hence the present appeal.

Section 70(2) of the 1974 Act provided that, on an application being made by the solicitor... the court may on such terms, if any, as it thinks fit (not being terms as to the costs of the taxation), order—(a) that the bill be taxed; and (b) that no action be commenced on the bill, and that any action already commenced be stayed, until the taxation is completed.

His Lordship was prepared to assume that the judge had a wide discretion under that section. The judge exercised the discretion on the grounds that the lien was of no value and it was more convenient for the party and party taxation to precede the other.

Therefore the judge was proceeding on the basis that he could deprive the appellants of their right, the lien, either absolutely or for some good cause.

A solicitor who had been discharged by his client was entitled to hold the papers in the relevant case until his bill was paid. There were exceptions, such as where the rights of a third party were affected: see *Bateman v Frensh* (1872) 8 Ch App Cas 918. Those exceptions did not apply in the present case where the question was simply whether the grounds existed for depriving the appellants of their lien.

The judge wrongly approached the preservation of the lien by regarding it as of no moment to the appellants. Without the papers the appellants could not recover their costs, so that the papers were of no value to them.

In his Lordship's view, the judge exercised his discretion upon the wrong factual basis that the papers were valuable and not recover their costs, so that the papers were of no value to them.

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Bankers' books Act not to be used for fishing expeditions

Regina v Nottingham City Justices, Ex parte Lynn
Before Lord Justice Parker and Mr Justice Forbes
[Judgment delivered April 18]

The power to make an order under section 7 of the Bankers' Books Evidence Act 1879, to inspect and take copies of entries in bankers' books relating to a person's bank account, could be used only where there was evidence for the prosecution for the commission of an offence and for the purpose of adding to the evidence upon that offence.

The Queen's Bench Divisional Court so held quashing four orders made by the Nottingham City Justices on December 19, 1983, under the 1879 Act allowing an inspector of the Nottinghamshire Constabulary to inspect bank accounts of the applicant, Richard Trevor Lynn, or of companies in which he had a substantial connexion, for the period covering all entries from January 1, 1981, to December 10, 1983.

Mr Ashraf Khan for the applicant; Mr Igor Judge, QC and Mr Dudley Bennett for the police authority.

LORD JUSTICE PARKER said that the applicant had been arrested on December 10, 1983, and charged with two other persons of being knowingly concerned in the fraudulent evasion of the prohibition on importation of a controlled drug (namely 2.1 metric tons of cannabis resin) imposed by section 3(1) of the Misuse of Drugs Act 1971 contrary to section 170(2) of the Customs and Excise Management Act 1979.

The current had been discovered concealed in a secret compartment in a trailer which was owned by one of the other persons charged. That person had been charged on a self-employed basis by the applicant.

Part of the prosecution evidence consisted of a voluntary statement by the applicant and some of his diaries. That statement revealed that the applicant was closely connected with the importation of the cannabis.

The justices had concluded that the applicant's involvement went back as far as 1981, and accordingly made orders under the 1879 Act covering bank accounts for the whole period.

His Lordship said that in *Williams v Summerfield* (1972) 2 QB 512 Lord Widgery, Lord Chief Justice, had said that the power to make an order under section 7 had to be exercised with caution and should not be used for fishing expeditions to find out if there was a case.

There was sufficient evidence to justify orders for January 1981, but from then till shortly before the commission of the present offence there was nothing to suggest that anything in the bank accounts related to the offence.

It was possible that entries covering the whole period might cause suspicion of the commission of further offences, but orders could not be used for that purpose.

There was no justification to order production of bank accounts for inspection over the whole period, but in view of the gravity of the charge and the public interest in the type of offence, it was right to make orders for six months before the commission of the offence.

Solicitors: Hayes Son & Richmond, Gainsborough; Mr D. W. Ritchie, Nottingham.

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Continuous employment after reinstatement

Ingram v Foxon
Before Mr Justice Balcombe, Mrs D. Ewing and Mr W. Sins
[Judgment delivered April 16]

An employee who had been unfairly dismissed by his employer recognized that fact and reinstated him without the employee making a complaint of unfair dismissal to an industrial tribunal, he was not to be treated as having been dismissed for the purposes of a future unfair dismissal claim. Mr Justice Balcombe said in the Employment Appeal Tribunal.

The tribunal dismissed an appeal by Mr W. Ingram, the employee, from a decision of a Grimsby industrial tribunal last September, that the employee, Mr Mark Foxon, had been unfairly dismissed. The tribunal found that the employee, Mr Mark Foxon, had been unfairly dismissed. The tribunal found that the employee, Mr Mark Foxon, had been unfairly dismissed.

Paragraph 4(2) of the Labour Relations (Continuity of Employment) Regulations (SI 1976 No 660) made it clear that if the employee had made a complaint of unfair dismissal following his dismissal in July 1981 and had been reinstated even without an adjudication by the industrial tribunal, his continuity of employment would have been preserved. It would be very odd if in order to preserve his continuity of employment the employee needed to make an application to an industrial tribunal even though the employers were prepared to concede reinstatement. The appeal was dismissed.

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Speculation is fuelled by departure of Macdonald

By Clive White

Malcolm Macdonald made himself available for either of the top positions at Arsenal and Tottenham Hotspur when his resignation as manager of Fulham was announced yesterday.

Ernie Clay, the Fulham chairman, said: "I don't know if anyone's tapped him, but he will be taking on a terrible job if he goes for either of the big ones."

Macdonald would be a rank outsider for the Tottenham vacancy, fast becoming a two-horse race between Terry Venables of Queen's Park Rangers, and Alex Ferguson, of Aberdeen. But at Arsenal, Don Howe's position as manager was under review shortly.

Macdonald, who is 34, was a great favourite as a player at Highbury until his career ended prematurely with a knee injury in 1979.

Always a good talker, he has surprised and impressed many with his success as a businessman and then a manager with sharp wits and even sharper surgery. Success has rounded the rugged edges of this East Londoner. He has personal reasons rather than career ones for his decision to leave Fulham. His marriage, from which he has five daughters, has broken up. When this was

announced three weeks ago he offered his resignation, but Mr Clay refused to accept it. He came back this week and still he wanted to go. "It's a terrible thing," Mr Clay said, "Malcolm has done a good job and we're sorry to see him go but he has gone through a traumatic time. I wish him well if he has his sights set on higher things, he has the potential."

After arriving at Fulham in November 1980 as commercial manager, he succeeded Bobby Campbell as manager of the Third Division side, and Clay remarked then: "He must be crazy leaving a safe job for team management." But Macdonald soon gained promotion. He was also made a paid director of the rugby league club and managing director in charge of football. In their first season in the second division, Fulham missed promotion in the final match at Derby, to Macdonald's bitter disappointment and anger, in a game that was shortened because of crowd trouble. The frustration overflowed into this season and relegation seemed a distinct possibility until reinforcements were pulled themselves out of the woodwork. They remembered though this season for three remarkable ties with Liverpool in the Milk Cup, in



Macdonald's leaving Fulham

assistant.

An Easter message of rusting turnstiles

Keith Burkinshaw, for one, will run an eye over the attendance as well as the results this evening. Last season he walked away from the second lowest of the four. Tottenham Hotspur's season at White Hart Lane, repeating yet again an opinion with which few can disagree. According to the facts, his claim is indisputable.

"I have a great sympathy about the game in this country," he said. "The fans are disillusioned. Gates are down all over the place. There is too much football and people can't afford to go." For the visit of Aston Villa to Wednesday, 18,668 spectators came to the ground. For the corresponding match last year, also in midweek, the figure was 22,455.

The graph continues to follow the same downward curve on a wider scale. In 1962 the Easter Saturday night of the FA Cup first round attracted a total of 250,000. Tottenham and Liverpool were the only hosts to draw over 40,000. In 1963 the total dropped to 225,000. Manchester United and Liverpool were the only hosts to draw over 40,000.

In 1964? If the average gates so far are taken as a guide, the sum will be below 200,000. Only United and Liverpool can expect regularly to receive more than 20,000. Yet the night of the 11 home clubs will not be surprised if fewer customers than usual pass through their rusting turnstiles this afternoon.

The exceptions are the Dell, Villa Park and Highbury. Amid a group of visitors that are otherwise badly neglected among the visitors, the outcomes there are the least predictable. As they are also the only games to feature clubs in the top half of the first division, there will be a hunt of Europe in the air. Southampton, lying fifth and with six matches in hand, are strong favourites. Cup candidates for next season. But against West Ham United, sixth, their defence may be a little more combustible. One full

back, Dennis, is suspended and the other, Mills, is doubtful, as are their sweeper, Agboola, and their captain, Williams.

Villa, ninth, and Watford, returning to the scene of their FA Cup semi-final triumph a week ago, will be more accustomed to the surroundings than Villa's own Steve Foster. Two months after his transfer from Brighton, he has yet to appear there or to finish on the winning side.

Arsenal, eighth, take on Tottenham, seventh, in a local derby that is sure to be watched by the biggest crowd of the day. Last season it was over 51,000. With Falco suspended and Hazard injured, Burkinshaw has decided to recall Crooks, who has been out of favour for seven months, rather than Brazil.

The gates at Molineux and Ninian Park may be lifted by those with a sense of the macabre. If Wolverhampton Wanderers lose at home and Stoke City win at Norwich, Wolves will go back down to the second division. Unless Swansea City collect three points at Cardiff, they will be relegated for the second successive year. It would be Swansea's first away victory of the season.

Burkinshaw: figure watcher

Maidstone poised to go clear at the top

By Paul Newman

Maidstone United's two away matches over the Easter weekend could prove decisive in their race with Nuneaton Borough for the Alliance Premier League championship. Their tally of 26 votes - Harlepool United, the lowest League club in the poll, won 36 votes - was easily the highest for a non-League club seeking election for

head, Maidstone, who are one point ahead of Nuneaton and have five points to spare, are the only team in the Football League on Monday today and Kettering tomorrow. Nuneaton, with only four matches remaining, have only one chance at home to avoid relegation.

The new points system adopted by the Alliance this season - three points for an away win, two for a draw and one for a home win - works substantially in favour of Maidstone. If both they and Nuneaton win their Easter matches, Maidstone will be in a position near the top. Maidstone could even probably afford to lose their Easter matches away to Nuneaton in nine of the ten time.

At the moment, Maidstone are unbeaten, both at home, against United and Weymouth; Nuneaton's are at home to Enfield and away to Runcorn.

Provided they have suitable replacements, the champions of the Alliance go forward as candidates for election to the Football League.

Maidstone would be particularly confident of success at the League's annual meetings if they were to be elected. In the last season, however, they were unsuccessful in the first time.

Nuneaton decided this week to go ahead with the improvements necessary to bring their ground up to League standards and recently underlined the seriousness of their intentions for the championship by signing Frankie Murphy, a forward, for £5,500 from Kettering Town.

At the other end of the table Maidstone are second, to be beaten, travel today to Kettering, one of the clubs they could overtake. The bottom two clubs will be relegated. Maidstone have enough games in hand to avoid relegation. Bangor's fixture backlog is such that they are playing six league games in the next nine days.

At the other end of the season are against Dagenham, currently third from bottom.

Earlier this week Bangor successfully sought a further adjournment of the winning order served on them by the Inland Revenue because of tax debts. The club now owe only £1,000.

● Nobby Clark, the former manager of Maidstone City, has managed to attract general manager of Redditch United, of the Southern League.



Me first: Atkinson (right), of Exeter, beats Joseph, of Brentford, to the ball, but his team

City's fighting spirit on and off the field

their chance

By Peter Ball

Oldham Athletic.....2
Manchester City.....2

In spite of having much of the play against lowly Oldham, Manchester City failed to make up any ground on Newcastle in third place as the second division yesterday. There was nothing wrong with their fighting spirit. After twice being behind, they earned a draw with a penalty 12 minutes from time in a typically tense local derby scarred by disturbing crowd trouble.

At the 45 minutes break-kick-off as City supporters ran riot. An advertising hoarding was torn down to provide missiles against a grossly undermanned police force. Hundreds stormed the Ford family stand, leaving scores of ticket-holders, some with young children, without their seats. A policeman, who was hit by a lump of concrete, was removed on a stretcher and taken to hospital.

The start was delayed by five minutes. Both teams contrived to control their nerves and play some enterprising football.

City looked the more likely team but their attacks foundered on the commanding presence of Gerry Clements, who, showing determination against his old club, marshalled his defence soundly. When Clements was beaten, Wealdens generally proved equal to

close-range effort and thwarting Baker as the City midfield player broke through.

Oldham celebrated that let-off by taking the lead in the twenty-third minute, Smith giving the ball away and Palmer shooting low past Williams. Although the stretchers were in operation, the strike sparked further fighting on the terraces. It was stillied as City equalized nine minutes later. A corner was half-cleared to Bond, whose prompt return was flicked on by Robinson, leaving McCarthy with a simple and unopposed header.

That goal suggested that City had taken control of the situation and they had the better of things for the next half-hour. But it was Oldham who scored as Lomas lost the ball to Quinn, whose chip left Williams stranded.

Hooliekin and Clements joined Quinn in Mr Mill's book as City's attacks stretched them to breaking point, but they seemed to have ridden the worst when Clements tackled Parlane deep in the penalty area.

The tackle looked fair; but Mr Mills, whose handling was perhaps affected by the tension around him, awarded a free to Bond, suggesting up to claim the point.

OLDHAM ATHLETIC: J. Wealdens, N. Sinclair, M. Buchan, A. Henry, K. Hooliekin, M. Ward, R. Collins, M. Quinn, R. Palmer, J. Williams.

MANCHESTER CITY: A. O'Brien, G. Lomas, J. Kelly, J. Tothell, C. Wilson, K. Bond, A. May, M. Smith, G. McCarthy, G. Baker, D. Parlane, S. Kinsley, D. Johnson.

By Leslie Duxbury

Blackburn Rovers.....
Newcastle United.....

The opportunity was there. Blackburn Rovers to keep flames of their promotion hope flickering but, in a largely lugubrious match, they spurned it. allow Newcastle themselves to remain on course for the first division.

It appeared that an apology for Rovers' penalty just after the interval would be enough to decide the game, as nobody was presenting himself as either a crucial crutch or a goal-scoring threat. Newcastle just about managed to raise their momentum to beat Rovers for long enough to achieve rather fortuitous equaliser.

It was a pity really. Blackburn's lesser crowd of 16,000, 19,100 had gathered to savour a clash which, because of stakes, promised much. The chance was in place but nothing very much happened when the plunger was pulled.

Blackburn often looked the nearest, particularly when Brotherton had the ball.

In the first half, even Keegan was restricted to slamming the ball against the side netting and partner McDermott also emerged from the pack only once, to put a typically theatrical volley bang

Celtic seek another record

By Hugh Taylor

Although meaningless in terms of the premier division championship, the Rangers-Celtic match at Ibrox today may nevertheless attract the biggest crowd of the afternoon in Britain. This is the passion aroused by the rivalry between the two clubs, and there is no need of the spur of League or Cup to bring out attendances which cannot be

Oxford on course for promotion

Referee: T Mills (Barnsley).

Oxford United 5 Bolton 0

Oxford United stayed on course for the third division championship with an easy win over Bolton Wanderers at Manor Road yesterday. Bigger than the first two goals for Hebbard (10 minutes) and Briggs (22) and McElhinney turned the ball into his own net after 40. Beggins increased the lead before half-time and five minutes from the

Blackburn should have scored when Brotherton, with the end of his boot, delicately tipped a cross-out to Thompson but his glancing header went wide. After 45 minutes however, Blackburn fell on the feet. Lowey's free kick was dropping towards Keeley when Roeders apparently pushed him down as he challenged for the ball. Newcastle argued in vain and Fazakerley struck a colder shot past Carr.

Newcastle obviously had to put themselves together after that though it was not a total convincing recovery. Beardsley did one or two nice things. Keegan was more active. Roeder crawled forward and McDermott hit the bar.

After 63 minutes the referee's reward, Eddie's centre to the far post, hit the back of Kerrigan

The Old Firm agree that they have plenty of incentive to turn the game into a classic and competitive affair as the winners more illustrious laurels were the victors' reward. Celtic, for instance, had won the league title four times in nine years of the first division games since last season's final eight points

end Aldridge completed the scoring.

Carlisle I Middlebrough 1

Middlebrough missed three chances that would have won them the game and division against Carlisle. Crawford and Sugrie. They took the lead after 30 minutes when O'Riordan's looping header cleared the net. The game was realized after 69, through Mowbray, when Currie's shot was cleared off the line.

head and arrived at the feet of it unmarked Trewick. He duly struck his first goal of the season as the crowd of Newcastle's ambitions, may in the event prove pretty vain.

Barnsley 0 ROVERS v Walsby 2

Brannagan, B. Bentler, G. Kenney, D. Fitzpatrick, J. Hoggins, R. Jones, A. Lister, C. Garner, M. Patterson, S.J. Miller, J. McQuinn, P. O'Brien, J. Anderson, Warton, D. McCrory, S. Currie, G. Power, K. Haggan, P. Saunders, C. Woodall, T. McDermott, J. Brown, J. Smith, J. Wilson.

Referee: Mr. K. (P) Rothbarth.

[illegible][illegible]

United win all their games.	30	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Aberedeen need only eight points in their remaining eight games to make good their claim for the championship.	30	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
have struck such dazzling form that it is unlikely they will slip.	30	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
For their match with St Johnston at Perth, Aberedeen probably rest Strachen and McGhee to leave them fresh for the European Cup with which they are to pit themselves on Wednesday. But Dundee United, who face the	30	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100

Kilmarnock's entry in the European Cup on Wednesday, have been hit by injuries and will be without their forwards, Sturrock and Coyne, for the Tyndale derby with Dundee. This should be a chance for Dundee to ease their relegation worries, but they, too, may be without key players.

DRAW SCHEDULE
 The following fixtures will be played in the **WESTERN LEAGUE** - Premier division:

1. Glasgow	40	15	9	16	48	61	4
2. Dundee	41	16	10	17	49	62	5
3. Greenock	42	17	11	18	50	63	6
4. Motherwell	43	18	12	19	51	64	7
5. Stirling	44	19	13	20	52	65	8
6. Perth	45	20	14	21	53	66	9
7. Dundee	46	21	15	22	54	67	10
8. Dundee	47	22	16	23	55	68	11
9. Dundee	48	23	17	24	56	69	12
10. Dundee	49	24	18	25	57	70	13
11. Dundee	50	25	19	26	58	71	14
12. Dundee	51	26	20	27	59	72	15
13. Dundee	52	27	21	28	60	73	16
14. Dundee	53	28	22	29	61	74	17
15. Dundee	54	29	23	30	62	75	18
16. Dundee	55	30	24	31	63	76	19
17. Dundee	56	31	25	32	64	77	20
18. Dundee	57	32	26	33	65	78	21
19. Dundee	58	33	27	34	66	79	22
20. Dundee	59	34	28	35	67	80	23
21. Dundee	60	35	29	36	68	81	24
22. Dundee	61	36	30	37	69	82	25
23. Dundee	62	37	31	38	70	83	26
24. Dundee	63	38	32	39	71	84	27
25. Dundee	64	39	33	40	72	85	28
26. Dundee	65	40	34	41	73	86	29
27. Dundee	66	41	35	42	74	87	30
28. Dundee	67	42	36	43	75	88	31
29. Dundee	68	43	37	44	76	89	32
30. Dundee	69	44	38	45	77	90	33
31. Dundee	70	45	39	46	78	91	34
32. Dundee	71	46	40	47	79	92	35
33. Dundee	72	47	41	48	80	93	36
34. Dundee	73	48	42	49	81	94	37
35. Dundee	74	49	43	50	82	95	38
36. Dundee	75	50	44	51	83	96	39
37. Dundee	76	51	45	52	84	97	40
38. Dundee	77	52	46	53	85	98	41
39. Dundee	78	53	47	54	86	99	42
40. Dundee	79	54	48	55	87	100	43
41. Dundee	80	55	49	56	88	101	44
42. Dundee	81	56	50	57	89	102	45
43. Dundee	82	57	51	58	90	103	46
44. Dundee	83	58	52	59	91	104	47
45. Dundee	84	59	53	60	92	105	48
46. Dundee	85	60	54	61	93	106	49
47. Dundee	86	61	55	62	94	107	50
48. Dundee	87	62	56	63	95	108	51
49. Dundee	88	63	57	64	96	109	52
50. Dundee	89	64	58	65	97	110	53
51. Dundee	90	65	59	66	98	111	54
52. Dundee	91	66	60	67	99	112	55
53. Dundee	92	67	61	68	100	113	56
54. Dundee	93	68	62	69			

Penarth make running but Barbarians win

By Gerald Davies

Musgrave, but with a suggestion of a knock on, Phil Davies again appeared on the scene to score his

English win in France would round off season

Penarth 21

Barbarians 32

Penarth regarded last year's defeat by 36 points to 12 as a moral victory. They had every right to feel the same way at half time yesterday when they were 12-0 up. In the second half, they found themselves one point behind at 16 to 15.

The Barbarians never quite managed to get the better of Penarth but each time that they did they contrived to score and usually at vital moment in the game. They ran out worthy winners by four goals and three tries to three goals and a penalty.

For the first half at least Penarth were more than a match for the visitors and looked set to have a real test. But the Barbarians, captained by Crane, the architect of Penarth's attack, established a position in the Barbarian 22 mere line; Wilkinson went offside and for Crane to kicked a penalty. The Barbarians then took a second kick the ball went lose on the Barbarian side. Huw Powell dribbled on for Phil Davies to pick up and power his way over to score the first try for the club. Crane added the extra points.

However, it was Barbarians who scored next. Mounting an attack which seemed unlikely to get anywhere, the Barbarians piled up a wild pass in midfield and created space for Underwood. Although momentarily held by the collar, he still managed to get away to outstrip the cover defence for a try.

Another ambitious attack by the home side was stopped by the Barbarians.

Then, the Barbarians struck twice. Gwyn Evans scored the first try and contributed to the second, taking up the ball from his ankles and creating enough room for Smith to score. The Barbarians then tried to score. Camberabero converted both tries to give the Barbarians that one point lead which they hardly needed. The Barbarians then took an interval a clever chip ahead, almost flat along the three-quarter line, was picked up by Underwood to score.

With Penarth's motivation on the wane, the game was spent as the Barbarians gradually took control. They won four strikes against the head and their skill began to tell. David Richards scored a second try, the try which Camberabero converted.

Some confusion between the visitors enabled Powell to score a try which Crane again converted to bring the Barbarians 12-0 up for the season. Then Camberabero charged down Crane's kick to score a try which he converted.

PENARTH: R. Goodfellow: G. Gwyn, C. Anderson, M. Davies, H. Powell; R. Crane, A. Gysgurve (ref); P. Fear; D. Crane, P. Davies, V. Crane (capt), C. Morgan, P. Adams, M. Lewis, D. Puckett, B. McPherson.

BARBARIANS: Evans, S. Smith, A. Richmond, R. Underwood, Underwood: D. Camberabero, J. George, C. White, J. Herdman, D. Fitzgerald, J. Jeffrey, T. Shaw, R. M. Wilkinson, C. Bowring, I. Connor.

on season

Schools rugby by Michael Stevenson

Defeat by a rugged Irish school side after their good win against Wales at Cambridge, leave the England 18 Group team desperately short of points. With victory over France at Nazarete today, France also meet Wales at Bridgend next Wednesday.

Young players to have made their mark in the first half of the versatile Harmer, of Lancaster RGS. He played stand off half for his school and for Rossly Park club against Ealing and was a full back for Lancashire. He was runner up in the England side on the wing, going on to score three tries against Wales. The selectors clearly felt that he was one of the best players to emerge even if he had to be selected out of position.

Lancaster RGS, who had three members of their successful side in the first England team, will have 14 matches this winter, to Sedgery and Rossall.

Unbeaten West Park skipper over their final hurdle, beating Sale 18-0, and will be winning the Manchester Schools Cup. Winning the Lyon, Taylor and Simms, who each scored a try. Taylor kicked two conversions and Rush a conversion and two penalties. Sale's tries were scored by the forward line. Mather and Mallacieu kicked a conversion and a penalty.

Once again foreign tours abound

Pontypool spectre awaits the English

...awaits the English

By Gordon Allan

Everybody seems to be heading for Wales this weekend, and perhaps Nuneaton and Leicester are doing so with a little more trepidation than usual. Both are playing Pontypool - Nuneaton today, Leicester on Monday - and Pontypool are preparing to break a record.

They need 39 points to become the first club to score 1,500 in a single season and Nuneaton, if not Leicester, will do well to stop them. Last Monday Pontypool beat Newbridge 42-6 and in the process broke the world record of 454 points in a season, established by Pontypriid in 1975-76, if the target is not passed during Easter.

Pontypool have two matches left in which to do it - against Waterloo at Brundells and Llanelli at Pontypool.

Their full back, Peter Lewis, has a record of his own to break - 430 points in a season. At present he is six short. Squire and Price will not be in the Pontypool line-up; they are waiting for the harder game on Monday.

Briston and Bath, the John Player Cup finalists next Saturday, were due to have played each other today. Instead, they have a day off. Hill, Bate, Scriven and Williams have been chosen for England's tour of South Africa... will test a troublesome

barstner for the third team against Ospreys today and for the first team against Glamorgan Wanderers on Monday.

Cunningham, the hooker, who has been injured, returns for Bath on Monday, and so does Chilcott, the prop, who has finished a period of suspension.

Clifford, the Coventry wing, has retired from rugby after 10 years at Coundon Road. His place for the game with Gosforth today is taken by Royle. Batimore returns to the centre and Wilkes to the front row. Brain, another England choice for South Africa, is in Bermuda watching his former club, Solihull. So Gutteridge will hook.

Newport are at Rodney Parade over Easter, playing Moseley today and London Welsh on Monday. Webb, a former London Welsh wing, has been chosen against his old club, Harlequins are at Swansea today and Wasps at Watford. The other Newport staycomers are Saracens, whose visitors are Middlebrough.

Case closed

Brixham has decided not to go ahead with legal action against Devon Rugby Football Union over the £100,000 damages claim which was subsequently reduced by the RFU.

They won all six matches and were specially delighted with their 33-12 victory over West Point Academy and Yale University (12-10), both of which were hard and demanding contests. The Monmouth team were faced with 17 1/2 inches of snow in Boston and three inches of rain in New York



Peter Winterbottom (above), the flank forward who is to tour South Africa with England, arrived in Hamilton, Bermuda, yesterday to find that he had been barred from playing in the traditional Easter match between Bermuda and Bermuda Irish because his decision to tour South Africa had breached the Glenclesme Agreement which forbids sporting links with that country.

IN BRIEF

IN BRIEF

Montero to defend against Magri

Britain's Charlie Magri will challenge Antoine Montero of France for the European Flyweight title in the 110lb weight class. France said yesterday. No date has been fixed but the bout may take place before July 10.

The British featherweight also announced that the British champion Jimmy Cable and France's Said Skouma would meet for the European light-middleweight crown before June 4.

Meanwhile when the holder Britain's Graham, moved up to middleweight.

CYCLING: The world champion, Greg Lemond, of the United States and Frenchman Laurent Fignon are likely to be hard pressed by local favourites, the Colombian cyclist which starts with the trial trial in Cali tomorrow. The nine-stage, 996-km (623-mile) race is a curtainraiser to the traditional Tour of Colombia from June 10-20. Two main stages will provide an arduous test of strength.

YACHTING: A Swedish America's Cup helmsman Pelle Peterson, won the four-day, 1,000-mile Catalina Cup when the series ended in Dubrovnik yesterday. The British entry, sailed by Richard Broadhead, finished last.

RUGBY LEAGUE: The English Schools Rugby League team warmed up for today's international match against France in a friendly at Ayr. The 32-man team won 24-0 against the local team. The English schoolboys were unbeaten on the French tour, having beaten the French Pyrenees 24-0 in Afti in the opening game.

MOTOR CYCLING: American riders dominated yesterday's unofficial world championship at Monday's Transatlantic Challenge meeting at Donnington Park. Freddie Spencer broke the lap

FOR THE RECORD	THURSDAY'S RESULTS
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[illegible]

Cubs Co; 2nd-Chicago Cubs 8; St. Louis Cardinals 1; New York Mets 5; Montreal Expos 1; Pittsburgh Pirates 6; Philadelphia Phillies 3; Atlanta Braves 5; Cincinnati Reds 4; San Francisco Giants v San Diego Padres.

[illegible]

TENNIS
Northern Premier League: Burton 0, Chorley 4; Wilton 2, Hyde 0; Workop 0, Grantham 1. **President's Cup:** Final, first legs: Marine 1, Worlington 1.
CENTRAL LEAGUE: First division: Newcastle 2, Derby 0; Sheffield United 0, Blythorn 3.

[illegible]

Mexico 8.
Italy 10, Greece 5; China 7, Australia 6;
Japan 10, France 6; France 10, Canada 7

FOOTBALL
RUMINIANE 2, OPERARIO 1 MATO

RAZILIAN
RUMINIANE 2, OPERARIO 1 MATO

First round leaders (US unless stated): 66: R
Walton. 66: V Alvarez: S Spuzich; L Dahl: V
Pargov.

VOLLEYBALL
WEST BERLIN: Women's Spring Cup:
USSR 3-0, Poland 3-0, Czechoslovakia 3-0, Yugoslavia 3-0, Bulgaria 3-0, Romania 3-0, Hungary 3-0, Germany 3-0, France 3-0, Italy 3-0, Japan 3-0, Canada 3-0, Mexico 3-0, Brazil 3-0, Argentina 3-0, Chile 3-0, Colombia 3-0, Cuba 3-0, Ecuador 3-0, El Salvador 3-0, Guatemala 3-0, Honduras 3-0, Nicaragua 3-0, Panama 3-0, Paraguay 3-0, Peru 3-0, Puerto Rico 3-0, San Marino 3-0, Serbia 3-0, Slovakia 3-0, Slovenia 3-0, Spain 3-0, Switzerland 3-0, Taiwan 3-0, Thailand 3-0, Turkey 3-0, USSR 3-0, USA 3-0, Venezuela 3-0, Vietnam 3-0, Yugoslavia 3-0, Zambia 3-0, Zimbabwe 3-0.

BROWSE CENSUS: FORTNIGHT 1, BROWSE
WEEK 1.
CANNES: Youth tournament: England 4,
Mexico 0.
STASSBURG: France 1, West Germany 0.
MOSCOW: Soviet Union 0, Czechoslovakia 1
MEXICO: Argentina 0, France 0.

[illegible]

Grid start for yachts

Montreal (AFP) — Competitors in the Quebec to Saint Malo transatlantic yachting race will set sail from a motor racing-style starting grid in August.

weekend

EQUESTRIANISM

A daring round puts US ahead

From Jenny MacArthur

Gothenburg

Leslie Burr, the leading rider in the United States last year and one of the front runners for their Olympic show jumping team, is in the lead at the end of the first part of the World Cup, sponsored by Volvo and the Dutch Ministry of Agriculture.

Burr's Belgium based Nelson Pessoa - at 50 the oldest rider in the competition - is lying second on Larvian, and Michael Seely saved the day for Britain when, riding with skill and judgement beyond his 24 years, he took third on the 17th and 18th tests, respectively, in this handicap. That should be sufficient to enable him to select a horse to reverse the deficit of six lengths and three lengths.

In the meantime Coquito's Friend has paid a compliment to the form by running well in the Abernethy Stakes at Newmarket on Wednesday. In this instance it is a trio comprising Christmas Cottage, Swinging Rebel and Ballard Island from the hard core of Legal Sound's opposition. Christmas Cottage has won this race for the past two years, so he could be the one for those who lay great store by the old French saying "Jamais deux sans trois".

Likewise those who follow horses who have journeyed far for a race will note that

Legal Sound makes strong appeal

By Mandarin (Michael Phillips)

Swinging Rebel, who ran so well in his first race at Chesham, has made the long trip north from Upper Lambourn where he is trained by Nick Vigors.

The softer going, caused by the wetter weather, which is currently prevailing in the north, will definitely suit Ballard Island, who ran so well in the Lincolnshire finishing second behind Whits Range at Thirsk, but it will be a better test, my map either. Legal Sound, who has been running in similar conditions underfoot towards the end of last season when she was successful at Haydock Park.

Earlier in the day Florida son has a good chance of repeating his victory of a year ago in the McEwan's Best Scotch Handicap, judged on the way he ran away with his last race at Leicester last October which was pretty flimsy evidence. Knight's Banner is trained by Michael Stoute, whose stable is in better form than most.

All Hell Let Loose got bogged down in the bad ground at Doncaster on the way he ran, but will appreciate the better going this afternoon, while Aditya's should be another tough nut to crack now that he will be meeting Topham's Taverner on 6th better terms than when there were only three quarters of a length between them at Salisbury.

At Haydock the valuable Valpar Paints Handicap promises to be a fiercely fought affair with Bold Patriarch, Topham's Taverner, Saturnian, All Hell Let Loose, Knight's Banner, Sarah Tag Top, Aditya's and Eurydice all commanding plenty of support in the handicap. On a point of handicapping it is hard to oppose Tag Top who ran so well in the 1,000 Guineas Trial at Salisbury, especially as she looked in need of a race that day.

However, it may not be quite as simple as that because the word from Newmarket is that the handicapper could have underestimated Knight's Banner. If he has he can go on to win the 1,000 Guineas Trial at Leicester last October which was pretty flimsy evidence. Knight's Banner is trained by Michael Stoute, whose stable is in better form than most.

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Saturnian, Dick Hen's runner, comes into the reckoning because he beat Native Chatter on Tuesday Native Chatter was winning a handicap at Newmarket last October and on Tuesday Native Chatter was winning a handicap at Newmarket last October.

However, the fact remains that Tag Top will be meeting Saturnian on 7th better terms than when they met last at Newbury in the autumn and now she has advantage of a race under her belt already.

Aditya's, another who is in better form than the consistent Native Chatter, as a two-year-old, is very selection to win the Bonaparte Masaka Masaka Stakes at Kempton Park after a particularly encouraging gallop on Wednesday morning.

Similarly, her stable and travelling companion, Keen, who also lived up to his name in a different way on the same strip of hallowed heath that morning, can give Henry Cecil another success by romping away with the Bonaparte Easter Stakes, Lester Pigott, their rider, is not without a chance of winning the Queen's Prize Handicap, who was runner up in the race 12 months ago.

Mahogany remains a firm favourite at even money for the 1,000 Guineas after Pebbles's victory over Leipzig in the Nell Gwynn Stakes at Newmarket on Thursday. Crive Britaine was delighted with the performance of Captain Marcos Lemons's Sharpen Up filly. "That was just what Pebbles needed. I didn't want her to have too hard a race. She ran a bit too freely and hit the front too soon."

Philip Robinson took Pebbles into the lead at the bushes. Walter Swinley launched his challenge on Leipzig racing down the hill into the dip and for a few strides the pair looked to be going the better. However, showing the speed that enabled her to run so well in a neck in last autumn's Cheveley Stakes, Pebbles battled on well to win by a length with Oliver Doublie's Salisbury trial winner, Meis El-Gem, a length and a half away in third place.

Michael Stoute, Leipzig's trainer, said afterwards, "I think the filly needs further. I'll probably run her in one of the 10 furlongs trials next week. The Newmarket trainer intends to let Shout Clear take her chance in the first of the filles classics. Bob Cowell's Bay Express filly was decisively outpointed by Shirley Heights. Troy, Hembit and Shernar in recent races."

Pebbles dashes into Guineas picture with game display

By Michael Seely

The other features of the afternoon were Que Sen's impressive victory in the Cravley Stakes and Gay Kelleway becoming the first woman professional to ride a winner on the Rowley Mile course on the 1,000 Guineas. The second round of the Daily Mirror apprentice championship, where Sera beat Padoue in the style of a high-class filly and Bill McCann, who rode Sera very sharply. She goes for the National Stakes at Sandown, followed by the Queen Mary Stakes at Royal Ascot.

Miss Kelleway goes to France on Monday to ride Pretty Picture in the Prix Jean Prat at Longchamp.

Cecil went on to add that Claude Monet, who many consider to be Monet's Place, is not a hope for the Derby, would be asked at the Guineas classic trial. Whitbread Gold Cup day at Sandown next Saturday, Good and Ivory, Alphonse, Guy Harwood, William Hill, Futurity winner, and Barry Hills' impressive Doncaster winner, Seismic Wave, are other three-year-olds under orders for the race which has highlighted the Epsom chances of Shirley Heights, Troy, Hembit and Shernar in recent races.

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Britain: delighted

KEMPTON PARK

[Television: (TV) 1.30, 2.0, 2.30, 3.0]

GOING: firm

Draw: 7, over: High numbers best

Double: 2.30, Treble: 2.0, 3.0, 4.0

1.30 REDFERN MAIDEN STAKES (2-y-o-c & G: £1,958: 5f) (7 runners)

103 ANDALUSIA (M) R. W. P. 10/1
104 ASCENSION ISLAND (M) P. 10/1
105 ELDERBERRY (M) P. 10/1
106 HAYDOCK (M) P. 10/1
107 HYPERBARIC (M) P. 10/1
108 LONELY (M) P. 10/1
109 SILENT RECORD (M) P. 10/1

1983: Any Business 9-0 P. 10/1
1984: Any Business 9-0 P. 10/1

2.30 Ascension Island, 2.0 Pops's Joy, 2.30 Athena, 3.0 Keen, 3.30 Bold Realm, 4.0 Village Postman.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent

1.30 Haycock Cove, 2.30 Athena, 3.0 Keen, 3.30 Block Of Granite, 4.0 Village Postman.

2.0 QUEEN'S PRIZE HANDICAP (E4,666: 2m) (7)

201 131/20 FORWARD (M) J. 10/1
202 131/20 ANOTHER SAM (M) J. 10/1
203 131/20 POPS'S JOY (M) J. 10/1
204 131/20 LONELY (M) J. 10/1
205 131/20 SILENT RECORD (M) J. 10/1
206 131/20 HYPERBARIC (M) J. 10/1
207 131/20 ELDERBERRY (M) J. 10/1

1983: Alpha Omega 4-8 R. 10/1
1984: Alpha Omega 4-8 R. 10/1

3.30 BONUSPRINT EAST STAKES (3-y-o-c & G: £2,532: 1m) (10)

301 131/20 JAMBARA (M) J. 10/1
302 131/20 JUDICK (M) J. 10/1
303 131/20 TACOS (M) J. 10/1
304 131/20 FOREST OF DEAN (M) J. 10/1
305 131/20 BASSETT BOY (M) J. 10/1
306 131/20 KUNYAT KALAS (M) J. 10/1
307 131/20 DIAMONDS NIGHT (M) J. 10/1

1983: Any Business 9-0 P. 10/1
1984: Any Business 9-0 P. 10/1

Kempton selections

By Mandarin

1.30 Ascension Island, 2.0 Pops's Joy, 2.30 Athena, 3.0 Keen, 3.30 Bold Realm, 4.0 Village Postman.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent

1.30 Haycock Cove, 2.30 Athena, 3.0 Keen, 3.30 Block Of Granite, 4.0 Village Postman.

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202 131/20 ANOTHER SAM (M) J. 10/1
203 131/20 POPS'S JOY (M) J. 10/1
204 131/20 LONELY (M) J. 10/1
205 131/20 SILENT RECORD (M) J. 10/1
206 131/20 HYPERBARIC (M) J. 10/1
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1983: Alpha Omega 4-8 R. 10/1
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304 131/20 FOREST OF DEAN (M) J. 10/1
305 131/20 BASSETT BOY (M) J. 10/1
306 131/20 KUNYAT KALAS (M) J. 10/1
307 131/20 DIAMONDS NIGHT (M) J. 10/1

1983: Any Business 9-0 P. 10/1
1984: Any Business 9-0 P. 10/1

Haydock Park

[Television: (BBC 1) 2.0, 2.30, 3.0]

GOING: good to firm

Draw: advantage: 6f over low numbers best

Double: 2.0, 4.0, Treble: 2.30, 3.30, 4.30

2.0 PHILIP CORNICK NICKEL ALLOY STAKES (2-y-o: 2m) (12 runners)

1 ALANCAIR (M) J. 10/1
2 ALANCAIR (M) J. 10/1
3 ALANCAIR (M) J. 10/1
4 ALANCAIR (M) J. 10/1
5 ALANCAIR (M) J. 10/1
6 ALANCAIR (M) J. 10/1
7 ALANCAIR (M) J. 10/1

1983: Any Business 9-0 P. 10/1
1984: Any Business 9-0 P. 10/1

3.30 QUEEN ELIZABETH HANDICAP (3-y-o: £2,578: 6f) (13)

501 131/20 DARING DISPLAY (M) J. 10/1
502 131/20 CLASSICAL UNLAY (M) J. 10/1
503 131/20 BLOCK OF GRANITE (M) J. 10/1
504 131/20 WELSH ROSSARY (M) J. 10/1
505 131/20 JAMBARA (M) J. 10/1
506 131/20 JUDICK (M) J. 10/1
507 131/20 TACOS (M) J. 10/1

1983: Any Business 9-0 P. 10/1
1984: Any Business 9-0 P. 10/1

4.0 CHATSWORTH HANDICAP (3-y-o: £3,355: 1m) (12)

601 131/20 JAMBARA (M) J. 10/1
602 131/20 JUDICK (M) J. 10/1
603 131/20 TACOS (M) J. 10/1
604 131/20 FOREST OF DEAN (M) J. 10/1
605 131/20 BASSETT BOY (M) J. 10/1
606 131/20 KUNYAT KALAS (M) J. 10/1
607 131/20 DIAMONDS NIGHT (M) J. 10/1

1983: Any Business 9-0 P. 10/1
1984: Any Business 9-0 P. 10/1

Haydock selections

By Mandarin

2.0 Sardas, 2.30 Bye Bye Birdie, 3.0 Tug Top, 3.30 Karabake, 4.0 Honourable Admiral, 4.30 Penlyne Trooper.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent

2.30 Abu Kadir, 3.0 Knight's Banner, 3.30 Proposal, 4.0 Lyntiche, 4.30 Penlyne Trooper.

Michael Seely's selection: 3.0 Knight's Banner.

2.30 HOLSTEN DIAT PILS STAKES (3-y-o: £2,625: 1m) (12)

1 ASU KADAM (M) J. 10/1
2 ASU KADAM (M) J. 10/1
3 ASU KADAM (M) J. 10/1
4 ASU KADAM (M) J. 10/1
5 ASU KADAM (M) J. 10/1
6 ASU KADAM (M) J. 10/1
7 ASU KADAM (M) J. 10/1

1983: Any Business 9-0 P. 10/1
1984: Any Business 9-0 P. 10/1

3.0 VALPAR PAINTS HANDICAP 3-y-o: £2,532: 1m

1 131/20 HONEY (M) J. 10/1
2 131/20 HONEY (M) J. 10/1
3 131/20 HONEY (M) J. 10/1
4 131/20 HONEY (M) J. 10/1
5 131/20 HONEY (M) J. 10/1
6 131/20 HONEY (M) J. 10/1
7 131/20 HONEY (M) J. 10/1

1983: Any Business 9-0 P. 10/1
1984: Any Business 9-0 P. 10/1

NEWCASTLE

[Television: (ITV) 1.45, 2.15, 2.45]

GOING: good to soft

Draw: 5f, 7f, no advantage; 8f and over, low numbers best

1.45 DIAT MIRROR APPRENTICE CHAMPIONSHIP HANDICAP (2,511: 1m) (12 runners)

1 0-21 OYSTON (M) J. 10/1
2 0-21 OYSTON (M) J. 10/1
3 0-21 OYSTON (M) J. 10/1
4 0-21 OYSTON (M) J. 10/1
5 0-21 OYSTON (M) J. 10/1
6 0-21 OYSTON (M) J. 10/1
7 0-21 OYSTON (M) J. 10/1

1983: Any Business 9-0 P. 10/1
1984: Any Business 9-0 P. 10/1

2.15 MCEWAN'S BEST SCOTCH HANDICAP (E2,679: 1m) (13)

1 0-21 FLORIDA SON (M) J. 10/1
2 0-21 FLORIDA SON (M) J. 10/1
3 0-21 FLORIDA SON (M) J. 10/1
4 0-21 FLORIDA SON (M) J. 10/1
5 0-21 FLORIDA SON (M) J. 10/1
6 0-21 FLORIDA SON (M) J. 10/1
7 0-21 FLORIDA SON (M) J. 10/1

1983: Any Business 9-0 P. 10/1
1984: Any Business 9-0 P. 10/1

2.45 LEGAL SOUND (Nep), 2.45 Legal Sound.

2.15 MCEWAN'S BEST SCOTCH HANDICAP (E2,679: 1m) (13)

1 0-21 FLORIDA SON (M) J. 10/1
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4 0-21 FLORIDA SON (M) J. 10/1
5 0-21 FLORIDA SON (M) J. 10/1
6 0-21 FLORIDA SON (M) J. 10/1
7 0-21 FLORIDA SON (M) J. 10/1

1983: Any Business 9-0 P. 10/1
1984: Any Business 9-0 P. 10/1

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3 0-21 FLORIDA SON (M) J. 10/1
4 0-21 FLORIDA SON (M) J. 10/1
5 0-21 FLORIDA SON (M) J. 10/1
6 0-21 FLORIDA SON (M) J. 10/1
7 0-21 FLORIDA SON (M) J. 10/1

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1983: Any Business 9-0 P. 10/1
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NEWCASTLE

[Television: (ITV) 1.45, 2.15, 2.45]

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6 0-21 OYSTON (M) J. 10/1
7 0-21 OYSTON (M) J. 10/1

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1984: Any Business 9-0 P. 10/1

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7 0-21 FLORIDA SON (M) J. 10/1

1983: Any Business 9-0 P. 10/1
1984: Any Business 9-0 P. 10/1

2.45 LEGAL SOUND (Nep), 2.45 Legal Sound.

2.15 MCEWAN'S BEST SCOTCH HANDICAP (E2,679: 1m) (13)

1 0-21 FLORIDA SON (M) J. 10/1
2 0-21 FLORIDA SON (M) J. 10/1
3 0

Sunday

Alessandra Ferri in Kenneth MacMillan's
The Seven Deadly Sins (ITV, 10.00pm)

BBC 2

0.00 Ceefaz.
9.25 World Snooker. The first of five visits to the second day of the Embassy World Professional Snooker Championship at the Crucible Theatre, Sheffield. Among those in action are Terry Griffiths and Tony Meo. Introduced by David Vine with commentary by Ted Lowe, Jack Karnehm and Clive Everton.

1.00 Ceefaz.
5.55 Sunday Grandstand presented by Desmond Lynam. The line-up is: **2.00 Snooker.** The World Professional Championship. **3.00 Tennis.** Coverage of the Jacomo Monte Carlo Open. **4.00 Cricket.** Christopher Martin-Jenkins reviews the action of the winter months and looks forward to the summer.

5.50 News review. A digest of the week's news with Jan Leeming.

15 World Snooker. Another visit to Sheffield.

45 Did You See . . . ? Ludovic Kennedy presents highlights of BBC2's 20 year history and discusses them with Joan Bakewell, Jeremy Isaacs, Christopher Morahan and Michael Peacock. This week's programmes reviewed are *The Mind of a Murderer*; *Coriclutius*; and *All Our Working Lives*.

25 News with Jan Leeming.

40 All the World's a Stage. The final part of Ronald Harwood's history of theatre.

55 World Snooker. Action involving John Spencer and Kirk Stevens.

00 Film: *Tim* (1979) starring Piper Laurie and Mel Gibson. Romantic story about a 24-year-old mentally retarded man and his relationship with an American businesswoman, 20 years his senior. Based on the novel by Thom Birds author Colleen McCullough and directed by Michael Pate.

45 World Snooker. David Vine introduces highlights of tonight's matches. Ends at 12.45.

CHANNEL 4

12.25 Film: *Sahib Bibi Aur Ghulam* (1962). A Bengali-made film about a land-owning family of India, the Chowdhurys, as seen through the eyes of a simple man, Sharning Guru Dutt. Directed by Abrar Ahl. (subtitled)

3.00 Film: *The Beautiful Blonde from Bashful Bend* (1949) starring Betty Grable. Musical western with Grable playing a sharpshooting saloon singer. Directed by Preston Sturges.

4.25 Anything We Can Do. A diverting guide to computers.

5.00 Book Four. David Lodge talks to Hermione Lee about his new novel, *Small World*; Charles Tomlinson reads a selection of his own poetry; and Benny Green reviews humorous paperbacks.

5.45 Where in the World? Travel quiz between two teams of celebrities.

6.15 News summary and weather followed by *Champions All Gymnastics*. The first of two programmes covering the Daily Mirror event in which all the top gymnasts will be trying out their Olympic programmes.

7.15 Jesus: The Evidence. The final programme of the controversial series questioning the Resurrection. Did it really happen or was the story embellished later by Christians? The programme also examines the first two centuries after the death of Christ when two rival Christian groups competed for supremacy.

8.20 Four American Composers. The last programme of the series centres on the work of Robert Ashley who has written a seven-part opera especially for television, *Perfect Lives*, which he describes as 'like *Tosca* narrated by Walter Cronkite'.

9.25 Film: *Playing for Time* (1960) starring Vanessa Redgrave. A made-for-television film drama based on the memoirs of Fanny Fensh, a survivor of Auschwitz. Arthur Miller wrote the screenplay and the director is Daniel Mann.

12.10 Closes down.

rious characters fr

19. **Warlock, Opus**.
 20. **Handel's three-act opera, sung in Italian. Janer Baker sings the title role. With the Orchestra conducted by the other principal soloist, Roger Worthington conducts the English Chamber Orchestra, Act 1. The second act at 8.30.**
 21. **On and Off Stage: Theatre-theme readings by Jif Balcon, Hugh Dickson and Gary Watson.**
 22. **Scandinavia the Way it Was.**
 23. **Sounds of Sweden: Strinhemmer's Quertur No. 5; Berth's Quertur No. 4; Brahm's Quertur No. 4 No. 2 (played by Frank Quertur).**
 24. **Gilford Curzon: the pianist plays Schubert's Impromptu in A flat D 950, and the Sonata in B flat D 950/1.**
 25. **No-One is Evil and No-One is Innocent** (a play by the "experiment" by Rikner Werner Fassbinder, with Flora Walder and Nigel Anthony preparing for the first time to perform). This is the first of Fassbinder's radio plays to be broadcast in this country. The action covers the course of one evening as the play he translated from his original German by Anthony Virus, and is produced by Jeremy Mortimer.
 26. **World News, 12.00.**
 27. **Behind the Music: Talk by Martin Armstrong, Director of Philosophy at the University of East Anglia. The name: social identity.**
 28. **World News, 1.00.**
 29. **Symphony No. 9 (Choral). With soloists: Elizabeth Connell, Alfredda Rodriguez, Robert Schunk and John Lacey. All BBC artists.**
 30. **News, 10.11.18.**

Radio 2

1. **On Martin Kerley, 5.00. Sheila 1.7.30. Paul McDowell, 7.45.**
 2. **On Gill Westwood, 8.00. David Hamilton, 8.30.**
 3. **World News, 9.00.**
 4. **Symphony No. 15, David Harrison, with the BBC 12.00 Benny Green, 1.30.**
 5. **World News, 1.45.**
 6. **1.40. 3.30. Sing Something Simple! Charlie Chartwell, 5.58. Sports Desk. Tom Merrard tells Local Tales.**

Radio 1

1. **Blackburn Mark Page, 8.00. Tony Goodman's Sunday Show, 9.00. Adriatic Jazz, 12.00pm Jimmy Savile's "The Old Country Club, 2.00pm Dave Wright, 3.00pm The Mervyn Gripe Interview. This is part one of Paul Gambaccini's extensive interview with the late pop singer. It was recorded in 1975 and the programme is suffering something of a slump. 5.00. Top 40. 7.00 Anne Nightingale, 8.00 Robbie Vincent, 11.00-12.00 Gail. 12.00. Top 40. Inauguration of the Radio 1 and 2. 4.00pm With Radio 2. 5.00pm With Radio 1. 12.00-4.00pm With Radio 2.**

WORLD SERVICE

5.00am Newswatch, 5.30 Jazz for the Aged, 6.00 World News, 6.30-7.00, 1.00 World News, 7.15 From Our Own Correspondent, 7.30 The Mummy of HMBS Jubilee, 7.30 Recording of the 1968 World News, 8.00 The Pleasure's Yours, 9.00 World News, 9.00 Review of the British Press, 9.15 Science in Action, 9.45 Sports Report, 10.00 News Record Review, 11.00 World News, 11.08 News About Britain, 11.15 Letter From America, 11.25 News Report, 11.50 World News, 1.00 Commentary, 1.15 Good Books, 1.30 The Village, 1.45 The Tony Mott Requests, 2.00-2.30 Meeting, 2.30-3.00 World News, 3.00 Radio Newswatch, 3.15 Concert Hall, 4.00 World News, 4.05 Commentary, 4.15 From Our Own Correspondent, 4.30-5.00 World News, 5.00 Commentary, 5.15-5.30 Sports Report, 5.30-6.00 Inspiration, 6.15 The Pleasure's Yours, 6.15 World News, 6.08 Science in Action, 6.40 Reflections, 7.0-7.30 Sports Report, 7.30-8.00 World News, 11.08 Commentary, 11.15 Letter From America, 11.30 Somerset Maugham's "The Razor's Edge", 11.45-12.00 World News, 12.15 Radio Newswatch, 12.30 Letter Day Service, 12.50 Concert Hall, 1.45 World News, 1.50 Commentary, 2.00-2.30 Review of the British Press, 2.15 Good Books, 2.30 Music Hour, 3.00 World News, 3.08 News Report, 3.15-3.30 World News, 3.35 Anything Goes, 4.45 Letter From London, 4.55-5.00 World News, 5.00-5.09 Twenty-Four-Hours, 5.15 Inspiration, 5.15-5.30.

(All times in GMT)

HTV WEST As London except
9.25am Sesame

BORDER As London except: 9.25am Vicky the Viking. 9.50 Once Upon a Time . . . Man. 10.15 Smurfs 10.45-12.16pm Film: Green Slime Sci-fi thriller with Robert Horton. 12.35am Closedown.

TSW As London except: 9.25am Professor Kitzel. 9.39 Freeze Frame. 10.30-12.15am First Men in the Moon. 5.05 Newsport. 5.10-6.45 Film: Return of the Man from UNGLE. 12.35am Postscript, Closedown.

Sunday's variations are on the facing page

**SCOTLAND'S
NUMBER ONE
QUALITY
SCOTCH WHISKY**

هكذا من الأصل